

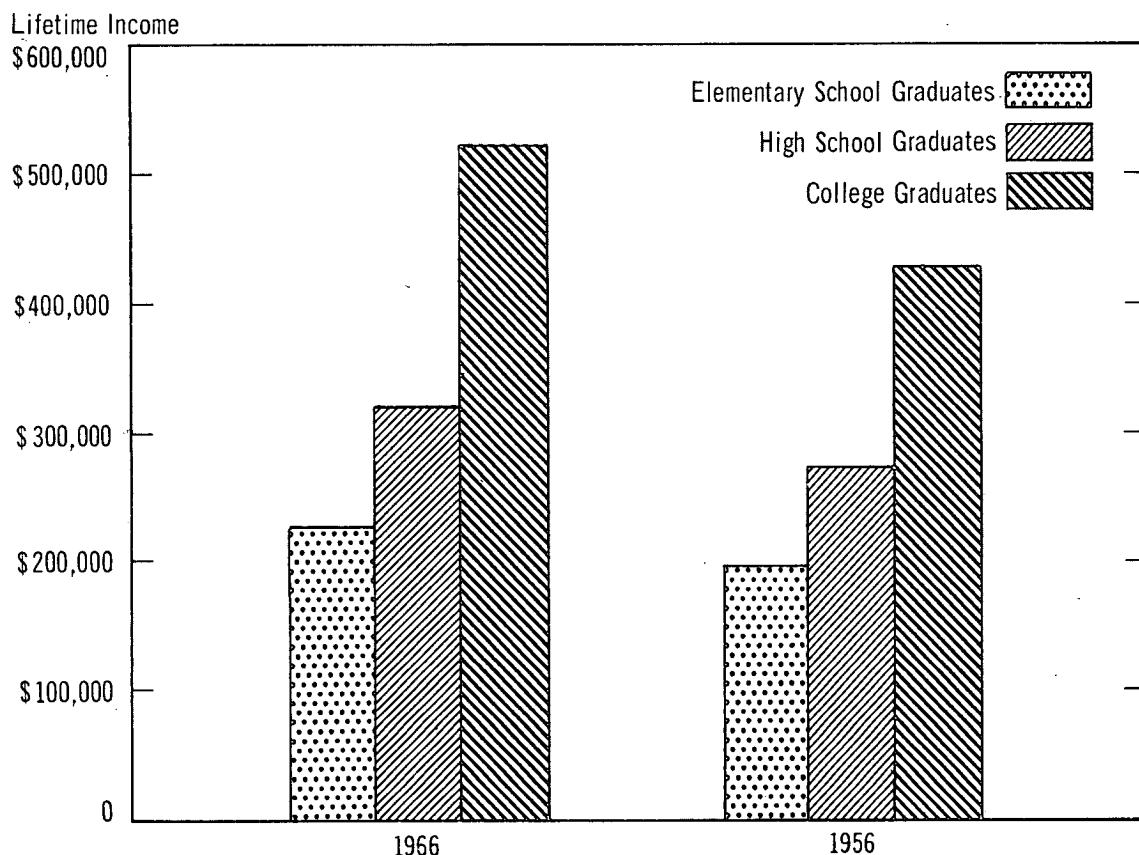
Consumer Income

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ANNUAL MEAN INCOME, LIFETIME INCOME, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MEN IN THE UNITED STATES,
FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1956 TO 1966

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Figure 1.—Estimated Lifetime Income in Constant 1966 Dollars Based on Income and Life Expectancy Experience of 1966 and 1956, by Educational Attainment of Men 25 Years Old and Over, for the United States



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ANNUAL MEAN INCOME, LIFETIME INCOME, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MEN IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1956 TO 1966

INTRODUCTION

This report presents educational attainment and income data for selected years from 1956 to 1966 assembled from information collected in the Current Population Survey.¹ Included in the report are annual mean income and estimates of expected lifetime income for men by educational category and age class, standardized estimates of 1966 annual mean income, and an analysis of the income figures with special emphasis on both the past and prospective income changes for men with common birth periods or cohorts, e.g., those born between 1922 and 1931. Other information in this report includes an examination of the assumptions and procedures used to prepare lifetime income estimates, definitions and explanations of terms, sources of data, and selected references pertaining to lifetime income. Some of the selected references, such as the article of B. F. Kiker, "The Historical Roots of the Concept of Human Capital," contain bibliographies useful in studying the concepts and developments associated with the subject of lifetime income.

Mean Income and Lifetime Income on an Annual Basis

The mean income of all men 25 years old and over increased from \$5,300 in 1956 (in constant 1966 dollars) to \$6,900 in 1966. While percent increases in mean income ranged from a low of 12 percent for men who completed elementary school only to a high of 25 percent for men who completed 4 or more years of college, the percentage increase for all men was 31 percent. (See table D, columns 1, 2, and 4). This result was an outcome of a decline in the proportion of men in the three lower educational categories (less than 8 years of school, 8 years, and 1 to 3 years of high school), from 62 percent in 1956 to 49 percent in 1966 (see table B, sections VI and III, columns 10, 11, 12, 2, 3, and 4), together with the lower mean incomes received by these men.

Income of men varied widely according to educational category. Whereas mean income of men 25 years old and over was \$6,900 in 1966, men who started high school but did not graduate received

\$6,300 in 1966, or \$1,400 more than men who completed only elementary school (see table A). Similarly, men who graduated from college had a mean income of \$11,700, or about \$3,000 more than men who started college but did not graduate. Within each educational category, mean income of men tended to increase with age reaching a peak for men in their late forties and early fifties. Men college graduates who were 45 to 54 years old received \$14,400 in 1966, or \$5,300 more than the mean income of men college graduates 25 to 34 years old.

The median age of men 25 years old and over increased from 45.2 years old in 1956 to 47.1 years old in 1966, a rise of 4 percent. Changes in the age distribution of men within educational categories can affect the comparison of mean incomes for different years. Between 1956 and 1966 there have been shifts in the age distribution of men 25 years old and over within educational categories (see table B, sections V and II). For men whose highest educational attainment was either completion of elementary school, high school, or 4 years or more of college, the change in median age was greatest at the elementary school and high school levels and lowest at the college level (see table D, columns 10 and 11). The median age of elementary school graduates increased from 51.6 years in 1956 to 56.3 years in 1966, or a 9 percent increase. For men high school graduates, their median age rose from 39.4 years to 42.4 years, or an 8 percent increase. For men with 4 or more years of college, their median age increased from 39.9 years to 41.3 years, or a 4 percent increase.

The pattern of change in the median age of men in the remaining "nongraduate" categories did not follow that of the above three "graduate" groups. Men with 1 to 3 years of high school recorded the highest percentage increase in median age, followed by men with less than 8 years of school and men with 1 to 3 years of college. Median age for the high school "nongraduates" was 41.8 years in 1956 and 46.0 years in 1966, an increase of 10 percent. The median age of men with 1 to 3 years of college was 40.7 years in 1956 and 41.9 years in 1966.

Within educational categories, differences in age distribution between 1956 and 1966 can be summarized by computing indexes of differentiation for each year. The index is based on one-half the sum of differences (with signs ignored) in the

¹Educational attainment estimates in this report are limited to men with income and accordingly differ slightly from general education statistics relating to all men which are presented in table 6.

Table A--Mean Income in 1956 to 1966 of Men 25 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed and Age, for the United States

(In 1966 dollars)

| Years of school completed and age | 1966 (1) | 1964 (2) | 1963 (3) | 1961 (4) | 1958 (5) | 1956 (6) |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$6,908 | \$6,387 | \$6,190 | \$5,941 | \$5,210 | \$5,284 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 3,520 | 3,450 | 3,264 | 3,255 | 2,843 | 3,075 |
| 8 years..... | 4,867 | 4,728 | 4,677 | 4,567 | 4,131 | 4,338 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 6,294 | 5,913 | 5,671 | 5,604 | 5,002 | 5,217 |
| 4 years..... | 7,494 | 7,048 | 6,953 | 6,456 | 5,907 | 6,192 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 8,783 | 8,271 | 8,094 | 7,978 | 7,047 | 7,165 |
| 4 years or more..... | 11,739 | 10,757 | 10,404 | 10,659 | 9,711 | 9,411 |
| 4 years..... | 11,135 | 10,206 | 9,960 | 10,143 | 8,500 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 12,563 | 11,510 | 10,979 | 10,844 | 10,312 | (NA) |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$6,935 | \$6,387 | \$6,068 | \$5,853 | \$5,276 | \$5,409 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 4,099 | 3,389 | 3,405 | 3,315 | 2,994 | 3,170 |
| 8 years..... | 4,956 | 4,871 | 4,720 | 4,378 | 4,088 | 4,386 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 5,891 | 5,480 | 5,286 | 5,085 | 4,793 | 5,247 |
| 4 years..... | 6,880 | 6,459 | 6,166 | 5,817 | 5,357 | 5,704 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 7,545 | 7,085 | 6,911 | 6,277 | 6,037 | 6,367 |
| 4 years or more..... | 9,106 | 8,461 | 7,815 | 8,123 | 7,548 | 7,030 |
| 4 years..... | 9,252 | 8,205 | 7,741 | 8,107 | 7,081 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 8,903 | 8,851 | 7,920 | 8,195 | 8,000 | (NA) |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$8,257 | \$7,591 | \$7,341 | \$6,986 | \$6,099 | \$6,289 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 4,483 | 4,566 | 4,070 | 4,014 | 3,379 | 3,742 |
| 8 years..... | 5,958 | 5,522 | 5,481 | 5,203 | 4,767 | 5,047 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 6,845 | 6,429 | 6,263 | 5,820 | 5,449 | 5,689 |
| 4 years..... | 8,040 | 7,492 | 7,552 | 6,961 | 6,365 | 6,772 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 9,864 | 8,942 | 8,636 | 8,774 | 8,080 | 8,002 |
| 4 years or more..... | 13,013 | 11,816 | 11,400 | 11,213 | 10,030 | 10,763 |
| 4 years..... | 12,274 | 11,101 | 11,161 | 10,875 | 9,030 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 14,060 | 12,737 | 11,686 | 11,890 | 11,447 | (NA) |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$8,098 | \$7,267 | \$7,164 | \$6,770 | \$5,828 | \$6,001 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 4,414 | 4,306 | 4,148 | 3,866 | 3,317 | 3,628 |
| 8 years..... | 5,966 | 5,343 | 5,503 | 5,443 | 4,730 | 4,980 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 7,170 | 6,551 | 6,253 | 6,073 | 5,246 | 5,649 |
| 4 years..... | 8,384 | 7,763 | 7,694 | 7,192 | 6,519 | 6,865 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 10,502 | 9,992 | 9,757 | 9,226 | 8,303 | 8,548 |
| 4 years or more..... | 14,418 | 13,097 | 13,022 | 12,742 | 12,582 | 12,544 |
| 4 years..... | 13,452 | 12,295 | 11,720 | 11,896 | 11,909 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 15,786 | 14,266 | 14,587 | 14,186 | 13,712 | (NA) |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$6,825 | \$6,157 | \$6,189 | \$6,017 | \$5,143 | \$5,018 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 3,945 | 3,684 | 3,656 | 3,742 | 3,318 | 3,437 |
| 8 years..... | 5,515 | 5,182 | 4,989 | 5,205 | 4,353 | 4,634 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 6,577 | 5,864 | 5,789 | 6,198 | 5,383 | 5,038 |
| 4 years..... | 7,864 | 7,423 | 7,319 | 6,921 | 6,667 | 6,761 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 8,811 | 8,299 | 8,539 | 8,508 | 7,688 | 7,440 |
| 4 years or more..... | 13,520 | 12,085 | 13,350 | 11,265 | 11,952 | 10,438 |
| 4 years..... | 12,650 | 11,642 | 13,112 | 11,260 | 9,502 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 14,501 | 12,586 | 13,653 | (B) | (B) | (NA) |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$3,335 | \$3,522 | \$3,239 | \$3,206 | \$2,567 | \$2,738 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 2,225 | 2,371 | 2,154 | 2,155 | 1,856 | 1,995 |
| 8 years..... | 2,882 | 3,226 | 3,108 | 2,841 | 2,613 | 2,663 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 3,472 | 3,748 | 3,372 | 3,700 | 2,855 | 3,031 |
| 4 years..... | 4,333 | 4,931 | 4,739 | 4,055 | 3,224 | 3,861 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 5,467 | 5,514 | 5,326 | 6,366 | 4,231 | 4,802 |
| 4 years or more..... | 7,985 | 8,093 | 6,805 | 9,392 | 6,102 | 6,444 |
| 4 years..... | 6,426 | 7,886 | 6,440 | (B) | (B) | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 10,070 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (NA) |

NA Not available.

B Base less than 200,000.

proportion of persons in education i th group found in age class g (P_{ig}) and the proportion of persons in education j th group found in age class g (P_{jg}).² The index ranges from 0 when the distributions are identical to 1 when they are entirely different.

A comparison of the 1956 and 1966 age distributions for all men 25 years and over and for each of the educational categories reveals a widening differentiation (see table D, columns 12 and 13). The index of differentiation declined over the decade for men with 1 to 3 years and 4 years of high school. As shown in table D, columns 8, 9, 12, and 13, there is a perfect correspondence in direction from 1956 to 1966 between the changes in median age and the index of differentiation for each educational category.

The proportion of men 25 years old and over with less than 8 years of elementary school declined from 24 percent in 1956 to 17 percent in 1966, whereas the proportion of college graduates rose from 9 percent to 13 percent during the same period (see table B, sections VI and III, columns 10, 15, 2, and 7). Between 1956 and 1966, the median years of schooling completed by men 25 years and over increased from 10.1 years to 12.0 years, or 19 percent (see table E, columns 6, 7, and 10). The greatest percentage increase, 29 percent, occurred in the 45-to-54 year age group, while the smallest (3 percent) was for the 25-to-34 year age group. The primary reason for the substantial percentage increase for the 45-to-54 year age group between 1956 and 1966 is the substantial difference in median years of school completed between this group (the 1912-1921 birth cohort) and the next older one (the 1902-1911 birth cohort). In 1956, men 35 to 44 years old (the 1912-1921 birth cohort) had completed on the average 11.6 years of school and men 45 to 54 years old (the 1902-1911 birth cohort) had completed only 9.4 years of school. In 1966, men 45 to 54 years old had a median of 12.1 years of schooling and men 55 to 64 years old had 9.9 years. Based upon this relationship, it can be expected that in 1976 the highest percentage increase in educational attainment will occur in the 55-to-64 year age group (the 1912-1921 birth cohort).

From 1956 to 1966, mean income (in 1966 dollars), as well as educational attainment, increased fastest for men in the 45-to-54 and 55-to-64 age groups. Mean income for men 45 to 54

years old increased from \$6,000 to \$8,100, or 35 percent (median years of school completed from 9.4 years to 12.1 years, a 29 percent increase). For the 55-to-64 age group, mean income rose from \$5,000 to \$6,800 or 36 percent (median years of school completed advanced from 8.5 years to 9.9 years, a 17 percent increase). The lowest increase in mean income was recorded for the 65 years and over group which rose from \$2,700 in 1956 to \$3,300 in 1966. For the two younger groups, the mean income of men 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years of age moved up from \$5,400 to \$6,900, and \$6,300 to \$8,300, or increases of 28 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

A standardization procedure was used to remove the influence of age and education in comparing the 1956 and 1966 mean incomes of men 25 years old and over cross-classified by age and education.³ An estimate was also prepared showing the combined influence of age and education on the change in total mean income between 1956 and 1966. The data needed to obtain the standardized estimates are contained in tables A and B. Table A presents mean income by age and education and table B provides the necessary distributions of men by age and education. Table C shows standardized data by age and education. Standardized 1966 mean income estimates by age and education are shown in tables D and E.

The mean income estimates derived from the standardization process indicate that for total mean income the change from 1956 to 1966 in the age distribution of men 25 years old and over had a minor negative effect in contrast to the substantial positive impact associated with the change in the educational distribution. If the age distribution of 1956 had prevailed in 1966, mean income would have been about \$7,000 in 1966 instead of \$6,900 (see table D, columns 2 and 3). Increases in mean income would have taken place for men in both elementary school categories; there would have been no change for men in the high school and 1 to 3 years of college categories; and a decrease for men with 4 years or more of college. In contrast, if the educational distribution of 1956 had still persisted in 1966, mean income would have been \$6,300 instead of \$6,900 (see table E, columns 2 and 3). The observed 1966 mean income for each age class was higher than the comparable mean income estimates standardized by education. After standardizing by education, all age groups, with the exception of the 65 years and over group, show about a 20 percent increase. For the 65 years and over group, the percent increase was only 13 percent.

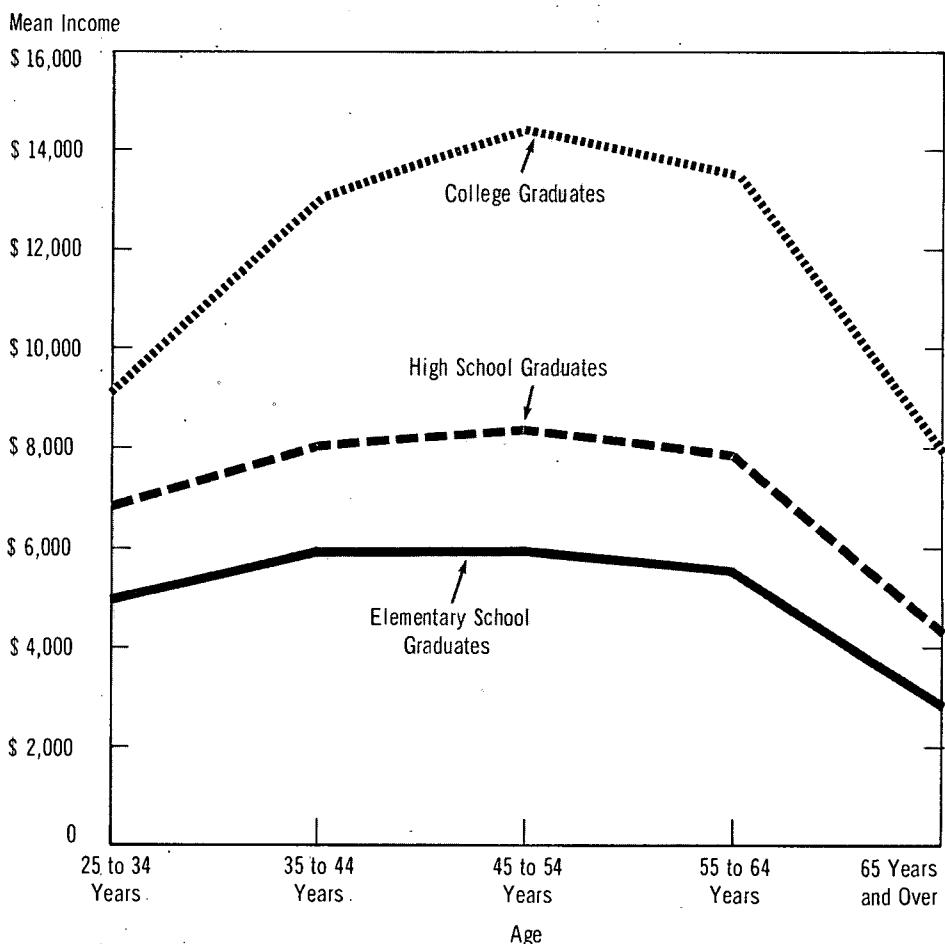
²The equation may be written as

$$D_{ij} = 1/2 \sum_g |P_{ig} - P_{jg}|.$$

For use of this formulation see, Yoram Ben Porath, The Arab Labor Force in Israel, Israel Universities Press, table 2-1, p. 22.

³See page 18 for a description of the standardization procedure.

Figure 2.—Mean Income in 1966 of Male Elementary School, High School, and College Graduates, by Age, for the United States



Between 1956 and 1966 many different factors have undoubtedly contributed either positively or negatively to the increase in mean income of men 25 years old and over, from \$5,300 to \$6,900 or a difference of \$1,600. In addition to age and education, some of these other factors are changes in technology, organization, informational exchange, resource mobility, proportion of year-round full-time workers, etc. Given the assumption present in the standardization procedure that a replacement of the 1966 age and education distribution patterns by the 1956 ones would not significantly affect the corresponding 1966 mean incomes, it is possible to approximate the contribution of both age and education to the increase (\$1,600) from 1956 to 1966 in mean income of men 25

years old and over: A mean income of \$6,400 was estimated when age and education were jointly standardized by their respective 1956 distribution patterns. The difference (\$540) between the actual 1966 mean of \$6,900 and the jointly standardized mean of \$6,400 is approximately one-third of the \$1,600 increase in mean income from 1956 to 1966. Since the change in age distribution between 1956 and 1966 was found to have a relatively minor negative effect on actual 1966 mean income (mean income in 1966 was about \$7,000 when standardized by 1956 age distribution compared with the actual mean income estimate of \$6,900), educational attainment can be considered to represent one-third of the increase in mean income from 1956 to 1966.

Table B.-Men 25 Years Old and Over With Income in 1966 and 1956, by Years of School Completed and Age, for the United States
 (Numbers in thousands)

| Age | Total | 1966 | | | | | | 1956 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | | Years of school completed | | | Median school years completed | | | Years of school completed | | | Median school years completed | | |
| | | Elementary school | High school | College | Total | Less than 8 (8) | 8 (9) | Elementary school | High school | College | Total | Less than 8 (10) | 8 (11) |
| NUMBER WITH INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 48,404 | 8,230 | 7,073 | 8,303 | 13,765 | 4,721 | 6,312 | 12.0 | 44,464 | 10,741 | 8,498 | 8,096 | 9,882 |
| 25 to 34 years | 10,610 | 653 | 647 | 1,752 | 4,081 | 1,519 | 1,958 | 12.6 | 11,025 | 1,313 | 1,144 | 2,469 | 3,518 |
| 35 to 44 years | 11,381 | 1,200 | 1,097 | 2,198 | 3,775 | 1,217 | 1,894 | 12.3 | 11,010 | 1,778 | 1,688 | 2,323 | 3,236 |
| 45 to 54 years | 10,618 | 1,560 | 1,565 | 2,010 | 2,268 | 1,002 | 1,203 | 12.1 | 9,313 | 2,270 | 2,145 | 1,728 | 1,758 |
| 55 to 64 years | 8,066 | 1,907 | 1,709 | 1,405 | 1,670 | 611 | 764 | 9.9 | 6,907 | 2,403 | 1,918 | 947 | 893 |
| 65 years and over | 7,729 | 2,910 | 2,055 | 938 | 971 | 362 | 493 | 8.5 | 6,209 | 2,977 | 1,603 | 629 | 362 |
| Median age | 47.1 | 56.3 | 56.7 | 46.0 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 41.3 | (X) | 45.2 | 55.0 | 51.6 | 41.8 | 39.4 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | (X) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 to 34 years | 21.9 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 21.1 | 29.6 | 32.2 | 31.0 | (X) | 22.8 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 30.5 | 35.6 |
| 35 to 44 years | 23.5 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 26.5 | 27.4 | 25.8 | 30.0 | (X) | 24.8 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 28.7 | 32.7 |
| 45 to 54 years | 21.9 | 19.0 | 22.1 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 19.1 | (X) | 21.1 | 25.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 27.7 |
| 55 to 64 years | 16.7 | 23.2 | 24.2 | 16.9 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.1 | (X) | 15.5 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 11.7 | 20.4 |
| 65 years and over | 16.0 | 35.4 | 29.1 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | (X) | 14.0 | 27.7 | 18.9 | 7.8 | 11.7 |
| PERCENT, BY AGE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 17.0 | 14.6 | 17.2 | 28.4 | 9.8 | 13.0 | (X) | 100.0 | 24.2 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 22.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 100.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 16.5 | 38.5 | 14.3 | 18.5 | (X) | 100.0 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 22.4 | 31.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 100.0 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 19.3 | 33.2 | 10.7 | 16.6 | (X) | 100.0 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 21.1 | 29.4 |
| 45 to 54 years | 100.0 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 18.9 | 30.8 | 9.5 | (X) | 100.0 | 24.4 | 23.0 | 18.6 | 18.9 |
| 55 to 64 years | 100.0 | 23.6 | 21.2 | 17.4 | 20.7 | 7.6 | 9.5 | (X) | 100.0 | 34.8 | 27.8 | 13.7 | 12.9 |
| 65 years and over | 100.0 | 27.7 | 26.6 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 4.7 | 6.4 | (X) | 100.0 | 47.9 | 25.8 | 10.1 | 7.7 |

X Not applicable.

Table C.-Men 25 Years Old and Over With Income in 1956 Standardized for 1956, by Years of School Completed and Age, for the United States
(Numbers in thousands)

| Age | Total | Standardized by age | | | | | | Standardized by education | | | | | | Median school years completed (16) | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Years of school completed | | | Median school years completed | | | Years of school completed | | | College | | | | |
| | | Elementary school | High school | College | Total | Elementary school | High school | Less than 8 (10) | 8 (11) | 1 to 3 (12) | 4 (13) | 1 to 3 (14) | 4 or more (15) | | |
| Age | Total | Less than 8 (2) | 8 (3) | 1 to 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 1 to 3 (6) | 4 or more (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (16) | |
| NUMBER WITH INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 48,404 | 8,230 | 7,073 | 8,303 | 13,765 | 4,721 | 6,312 | 12.0 | 48,404 | 12,202 | 9,527 | 8,636 | 3,346 | 9,9 | |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,323 | 952 | 2,533 | 4,900 | 2,382 | 4,508 | 1,310 | 12.4 | 10,610 | 1,101 | 1,101 | 1,035 | 1,321 | 12.2 | |
| 35 to 44 years | 12,678 | 1,405 | 1,362 | 1,772 | 2,449 | 1,963 | 1,185 | 12.3 | 11,381 | 1,745 | 2,401 | 3,386 | 1,035 | 1,448 | |
| 45 to 54 years | 9,894 | 1,739 | 1,786 | 1,739 | 2,449 | 1,963 | 1,185 | 11.4 | 10,618 | 2,588 | 2,446 | 1,970 | 2,004 | 1,146 | |
| 55 to 64 years | 6,786 | 1,596 | 1,841 | 1,334 | 2,244 | 541 | 593 | 9.0 | 8,066 | 2,240 | 1,106 | 1,043 | 423 | 876 | |
| 65 years and over | 5,723 | 2,282 | 1,334 | 645 | 288 | 500 | 84 | 7.729 | 3,706 | 1,995 | 783 | 594 | 248 | 443 | |
| Median age | 43.6 | 55.0 | 51.6 | 41.8 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 39.9 | (X) | 47.1 | 56.5 | 52.8 | 40.4 | 42.0 | 40.2 | |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | (X) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | (X) | |
| 25 to 34 years | 27.5 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 20.5 | 35.6 | 34.7 | 27.7 | (X) | 21.9 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 27.5 | 32.6 | 33.5 | |
| 35 to 44 years | 26.6 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 28.7 | 32.7 | 27.1 | 21.3 | (X) | 23.5 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 27.8 | 32.3 | 33.5 | |
| 45 to 54 years | 20.4 | 21.1 | 25.2 | 21.3 | 17.8 | 20.4 | 18.3 | (X) | 21.9 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 19.3 | 21.9 | 20.3 | |
| 55 to 64 years | 14.0 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 9.4 | (X) | 16.7 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 10.4 | |
| 65 years and over | 11.8 | 27.7 | 18.9 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.9 | (X) | 16.0 | 30.4 | 20.9 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 7.4 | |
| PERCENT, BY AGE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 17.0 | 14.6 | 17.2 | 28.4 | 9.8 | 13.0 | (X) | 100.0 | 25.2 | 19.7 | 17.8 | 21.4 | 6.9 | |
| 25 to 34 years | 100.0 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 19.0 | 36.8 | 12.1 | 17.4 | (X) | 100.0 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 22.4 | 31.9 | 9.8 | |
| 35 to 44 years | 100.0 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 18.8 | 35.6 | 10.3 | 13.5 | (X) | 100.0 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 21.1 | 29.4 | 13.7 | |
| 45 to 54 years | 100.0 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 9.7 | 12.0 | (X) | 100.0 | 24.4 | 23.0 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 8.0 | |
| 55 to 64 years | 100.0 | 27.1 | 23.5 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 | (X) | 100.0 | 34.8 | 27.8 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 5.2 | |
| 65 years and over | 100.0 | 39.9 | 23.3 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 8.7 | (X) | 100.0 | 47.9 | 25.8 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 5.6 | |

X Not applicable.

Table D--Summary Measures in 1956 and 1966 of Men 25 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, for the United States

| Years of school completed | Mean income (in 1966 dollars) | | | | | | Median age | | | | | | Index of differentiation ¹ 1966 | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|------|---|--|
| | Actual data | | 1966 data standard- ized by 1956 age group | | Percent increase, 1956 to 1966 | | 1956 | | 1966 | | Index (total = 100.0) | | | |
| | 1956 | 1966 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | | |
| Total..... | \$5,284 | \$6,908 | \$6,950 | 3,675 | 20.7 | 31.5 | 45.2 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1.00 | (X) .259 | |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 3,075 | 3,520 | 5,145 | 14.5 | 19.5 | 55.0 | 58.7 | 121.7 | 124.6 | 6.7 | 1.60 | .208 | (X) .259 | |
| 8 years..... | 4,338 | 4,867 | 5,145 | 12.2 | 18.6 | 51.6 | 56.3 | 114.2 | 119.5 | 9.1 | 2.17 | .163 | .208 | |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 5,217 | 6,294 | 6,330 | 20.6 | 21.3 | 41.8 | 46.0 | 92.5 | 97.7 | 10.0 | 2.38 | .100 | .055 | |
| 4 years..... | 6,192 | 7,494 | 7,94 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 87.4 | 90.0 | 7.6 | 1.81 | .188 | .135 | |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 7,165 | 8,783 | 8,306 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 2.9 | 0.69 | .122 | .126 | |
| 4 years or more..... | 9,411 | 11,539 | 11,488 | 24.7 | 22.1 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 88.3 | 87.7 | 3.5 | 0.83 | .143 | .156 | |

X Not applicable.

¹ The index of differentiation was obtained by subtracting the proportion of men in a specified education group cross-classified by age from the proportion of all men cross-classified by age, and taking one-half the sum of the absolute differences and dividing by 100. The index ranges from 0 when the distributions are identical to 1 when they are entirely different. The estimates used to compute the indexes are presented in table B, section V for 1956 and section II for 1966.

Table E--Summary Measures in 1956 and 1966 of Men 25 Years Old and Over, by Age, for the United States

| Age | Mean income (in 1966 dollars) | | | | | | Median school years completed | | | | | | Index of differentiation ¹ 1966 | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|------|---|--|
| | Actual data | | 1966 data standard- ized by 1956 educa- tion group | | Percent increase, 1956 to 1966 | | 1956 | | 1966 | | Index (total = 100.0) | | | |
| | 1956 | 1966 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | | |
| Total..... | \$5,284 | \$6,908 | \$6,292 | 6,935 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 1.00 | (X) .211 | |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 5,409 | 6,289 | 6,936 | 6,257 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 120.8 | 105.0 | 3.3 | 0.18 | .201 | |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 6,001 | 8,098 | 7,540 | 8,209 | 31.3 | 19.9 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 114.9 | 102.5 | 6.0 | 0.32 | .115 | |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 5,018 | 6,325 | 7,278 | 8,036 | 34.9 | 21.3 | 12.1 | 9.4 | 93.1 | 100.8 | 28.7 | 1.53 | .043 | |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 2,738 | 3,335 | 3,087 | 3,087 | 26.0 | 20.3 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 34.2 | 82.5 | 16.5 | 0.58 | .193 | |
| 65 years and over..... | | | | | | | | | | | 70.8 | 4.9 | .124 | |

X Not applicable.

¹ The index of differentiation was obtained by subtracting the proportion of men in a specified age group cross-classified by education from the proportion of all men cross-classified by age, and taking one-half the sum of the absolute differences and dividing by 100. The index ranges from 0 when the distributions are identical to 1 when they are entirely different. The estimates used to compute the indexes are presented in table B, section VI for 1956 and section III for 1966.

In this report, lifetime income estimates of men in different educational categories, and which are based on data for specific years, represent a summation of the products of both mean income estimates of different age and education groups and the number of survivors in the comparable population out of 100,000 at birth from an initial stipulated age to a terminal one divided by the comparable number out of 100,000 at birth who survived to the initial stipulated age.⁴ Thus, lifetime income estimates are a measure of the incomes that could be expected on the average by members of specific education groups in a lifetime (or for any specified span of years) if the mean income estimates by age and education, and life expectancy rates, did not change from those existing in the reference year, e.g., 1966.

It is not surprising that percentage changes in lifetime income estimates of men 25 years old and over between 1956 and 1966 parallel those for mean incomes since of the two basic elements employed to compute lifetime income estimates, mean incomes and lifetime expectancy rates, mean income is by far the more important element. Estimated income of all men from 25 years to death increased from \$233,000 in 1956 (in 1966 dollars) to \$303,000 in 1966, or 30 percent (see table F). If the 1956 education pattern had prevailed in 1966, estimated income of all men from 25 years to death in 1966 would have been \$277,000, or only 91 percent of the 1966 estimate.⁵ Thus the percent increase in lifetime income from 1956 to 1966 would have been reduced from 30 percent to 19 percent. When the 1966 estimate is standardized for both the 1956 education pattern and 1956 life expectancy rates the estimate is \$279,000.

For men who completed their education either at the elementary or high school level, or had 4 or more years of college, the percentage increases in expected lifetime income from age 25 to death varied directly with educational attainment. The respective percentages were 15 percent, 17 percent, and 21 percent. Men with less than 8 years of school had an increase of 19 percent, 1 to 3 years of high school, 20 percent, and 1 to 3 years of college, 19 percent.

In 1966, men who completed only elementary school could expect to receive from age 25 to death about \$55,000 more income during their lifetime than men who had less than an eighth grade education (see table F). Men who completed high

school but had no further schooling could expect to receive about \$92,000 more income in their lifetime than men who completed only elementary school. The largest lifetime income gains associated with additional schooling appear at the college level. The average estimated lifetime income in 1966 of men who had 4 years or more of college was about \$200,000 higher than those who had completed only high school.

Annual Mean and Lifetime Income Data on a Cohort Basis

In addition to the usual annual or cross-sectional presentation of income data for population age classes attaining specific ages, statistics for 1956 and 1966, classified by 10-year age classes and educational categories, can be rearranged so that comparisons can be made for birth cohorts of population groups born during a given range of years, e.g., 1922 to 1931.

This presentation of income data in terms of birth cohorts shifts the analytic emphasis from describing changes in mean income taking place annually in the economy to describing changes in mean income of particular cohorts as they move through their life cycles. The initial and terminal years 1956 and 1966, respectively, covered in this presentation, were both prosperous years, thus eliminating a possible shortcoming which would be present in the analysis if one year had been prosperous and the other depressed.

Among the three male birth cohorts for which comparisons for 1956 and 1966 can be made (1922 to 1931, 1912 to 1921, and 1902 to 1911), the largest absolute and proportionate increase in mean income was found for the 1922 to 1931 birth cohorts, i.e., those 25 to 34 years old in 1956 but who were 35 to 44 years old in 1966. Within this cohort, those with 4 or more years of college lead the others with a \$6,000 increase in mean income, representing about an 85 percent increase over its income level for 1956. The smallest advances in mean income between 1956 and 1966 were for the cohort born during 1902 to 1911.

In singling out and tracing changes occurring among birth cohorts from one period to another, it is possible to compare actual changes in mean income with expected changes related only to the pure "aging" of the cohort over its life cycle. For example, table G shows that for 1956 the mean income of men with an 8-year education, aged 25 to 34 years, was about \$4,400 (in 1966 dollars). For those 10 years older (35 to 44 years old), the mean income of this group in 1956 was about \$5,000 (in 1966 dollars). By comparison, in 1966, the actual mean income

⁴For a more detailed description of the procedures used to prepare lifetime income estimates, see page 18.

⁵The 1966 mean income estimates standardized by education which were used to derive the estimate are included in table F, column 3.

Table F.--Lifetime Income in 1956 to 1966 Based on Arithmetic Means for Men in Selected Age Groups, by Years of School Completed, for the United States

(In 1966 dollars)

| Years of school completed and selected age group | 1966 (1) | 1964 (2) | 1963 (3) | 1961 (4) | 1958 (5) | 1956 (6) |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| INCOME FROM AGE 18 TO DEATH | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$320,698 | \$296,876 | \$287,538 | \$277,100 | \$242,454 | \$249,716 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 188,659 | 177,976 | 169,117 | 164,909 | 144,788 | 157,027 |
| 8 years..... | 246,525 | 234,253 | 229,290 | 222,841 | 200,011 | 213,559 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 283,718 | 267,470 | 257,154 | 256,097 | 229,102 | 241,129 |
| 4 years..... | 340,520 | 325,797 | 320,011 | 297,084 | 272,449 | 291,706 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 393,969 | 371,599 | 364,140 | 363,844 | 322,815 | 332,410 |
| 4 years or more..... | 541,911 | 500,728 | 487,215 | 493,737 | 451,482 | 445,214 |
| 4 years..... | 507,818 | 480,630 | 467,664 | 469,725 | 408,973 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 586,905 | 523,683 | 511,719 | 515,870 | 494,836 | (NA) |
| INCOME FROM AGE 25 TO DEATH | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$303,484 | \$280,887 | \$272,313 | \$261,822 | \$227,312 | \$233,394 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 173,692 | 165,952 | 157,854 | 154,701 | 134,889 | 145,729 |
| 8 years..... | 228,325 | 218,343 | 215,474 | 208,420 | 186,796 | 198,172 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 270,394 | 253,925 | 243,952 | 242,346 | 215,298 | 225,521 |
| 4 years..... | 320,159 | 307,293 | 301,996 | 279,516 | 254,672 | 272,627 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 380,710 | 359,573 | 353,138 | 352,670 | 311,080 | 320,237 |
| 4 years or more..... | 520,347 | 480,996 | 468,632 | 474,410 | 433,764 | 428,361 |
| 4 years..... | 485,623 | 459,056 | 448,753 | 449,565 | 389,493 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 566,554 | 510,579 | 493,627 | 498,417 | 482,691 | (NA) |
| INCOME FROM AGE 18 TO 64 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$292,038 | \$266,380 | \$259,589 | \$249,273 | \$220,426 | \$225,668 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 169,538 | 157,442 | 150,529 | 146,203 | 128,862 | 139,505 |
| 8 years..... | 221,759 | 206,320 | 202,466 | 198,181 | 177,588 | 190,172 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 253,881 | 235,017 | 228,051 | 223,983 | 204,606 | 214,511 |
| 4 years..... | 303,284 | 283,099 | 279,111 | 261,888 | 244,791 | 257,796 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 346,988 | 323,856 | 318,179 | 308,596 | 286,509 | 290,243 |
| 4 years or more..... | 473,292 | 430,651 | 428,489 | 412,228 | 399,125 | 388,621 |
| 4 years..... | 452,596 | 412,344 | 412,086 | 401,767 | 361,138 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 500,368 | 451,269 | 448,406 | 430,977 | 437,139 | (NA) |
| INCOME FROM AGE 25 TO 64 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | \$274,465 | \$250,013 | \$244,033 | \$233,658 | \$205,024 | \$209,056 |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | 154,332 | 145,164 | 139,047 | 135,770 | 118,774 | 127,995 |
| 8 years..... | 203,248 | 190,065 | 188,333 | 183,460 | 164,106 | 174,503 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 240,184 | 221,069 | 214,505 | 209,843 | 190,510 | 198,581 |
| 4 years..... | 282,456 | 264,066 | 260,612 | 243,894 | 226,685 | 238,307 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 333,141 | 311,237 | 306,634 | 296,752 | 274,344 | 277,559 |
| 4 years or more..... | 450,868 | 410,048 | 409,211 | 391,912 | 380,787 | 371,084 |
| 4 years..... | 429,709 | 389,924 | 392,516 | 380,781 | 341,090 | (NA) |
| 5 years or more..... | 478,932 | 437,267 | 429,566 | 412,495 | 424,309 | (NA) |

NA Not available.

Table G.--Mean Income in 1966 and 1956 of Men, by Selected Periods of Birth and Years of School Completed, for the United States

| Period of birth | Age in 1956 | Years of school completed | Mean income (in 1966 dollars) | | Increase, 1956 to 1966 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | 1966 (1) | 1956 (2) | Amount (3) | Percent (4) |
| 1922 to 1931..... | 25 to 34 years old..... | Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | \$4,483 | \$3,170 | \$1,313 | 41 |
| | | 8 years..... | 5,958 | 4,386 | 1,572 | 36 |
| | | High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 6,845 | 5,247 | 1,598 | 30 |
| | | 4 years..... | 8,040 | 5,704 | 2,336 | 41 |
| 1912 to 1921..... | 35 to 44 years old..... | College: 1 to 3 years..... | 9,864 | 6,367 | 3,497 | 55 |
| | | 4 years or more..... | 13,013 | 7,030 | 5,983 | 85 |
| | | Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | \$4,414 | \$3,742 | \$672 | 18 |
| | | 8 years..... | 5,966 | 5,047 | 919 | 18 |
| 1902 to 1911..... | 45 to 54 years old..... | High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 7,170 | 5,689 | 1,481 | 26 |
| | | 4 years..... | 8,384 | 6,772 | 1,612 | 24 |
| | | College: 1 to 3 years..... | 10,502 | 8,002 | 2,500 | 31 |
| | | 4 years or more..... | 14,418 | 10,763 | 3,655 | 34 |
| 1892 to 1901..... | 55 to 64 years old..... | Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | \$3,945 | \$3,628 | \$317 | 9 |
| | | 8 years..... | 5,515 | 4,980 | 535 | 11 |
| | | High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 6,577 | 5,649 | 928 | 16 |
| | | 4 years..... | 7,864 | 6,865 | 999 | 15 |
| | | College: 1 to 3 years..... | 8,811 | 8,548 | 263 | 3 |
| | | 4 years or more..... | 13,520 | 12,544 | 976 | 8 |
| | | Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | (X) | \$3,437 | (X) | (X) |
| | | 8 years..... | (X) | 4,634 | (X) | (X) |
| | | High school: 1 to 3 years..... | (X) | 5,038 | (X) | (X) |
| | | 4 years..... | (X) | 6,761 | (X) | (X) |
| | | College: 1 to 3 years..... | (X) | 7,440 | (X) | (X) |
| | | 4 years or more..... | (X) | 10,438 | (X) | (X) |

X Not applicable.

Source: Table A.

Table H.--Components of Change in Mean Income of Men Between 1956 and 1966, by Selected Age Cohorts and Years of School Completed, for the United States

| Age and years of school completed | Income gains and losses | | | Annual rate of increase and decrease in income | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | Based on cohort data ¹ (1) | Based on cross-section data ² (2) | Difference ³ (3) | Based on cohort data ¹ (4) | Based on cross-section data ² (5) | Difference ³ (6) |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD IN 1956 AND 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD IN 1966 | | | | | | |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | \$1,313 | \$572 | \$741 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| 8 years..... | 1,572 | 661 | 911 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 1,598 | 442 | 1,156 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| 4 years..... | 2,336 | 1,068 | 1,268 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 3,497 | 1,635 | 1,862 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| 4 years or more..... | 5,983 | 3,733 | 2,250 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD IN 1956 AND 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD IN 1966 | | | | | | |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | \$672 | \$-114 | \$786 | 1.8 | -0.3 | 2.1 |
| 8 years..... | 919 | -67 | 986 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 1.9 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 1,481 | -40 | 1,521 | 2.6 | -0.1 | 2.7 |
| 4 years..... | 1,612 | 93 | 1,519 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 2,500 | 546 | 1,954 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| 4 years or more..... | 3,655 | 1,781 | 1,874 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD IN 1956 AND 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD IN 1966 | | | | | | |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years..... | \$317 | \$-191 | \$508 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 1.4 |
| 8 years..... | 535 | -346 | 881 | 1.1 | -0.7 | 1.8 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 928 | -611 | 1,539 | 1.6 | -1.1 | 2.7 |
| 4 years..... | 999 | -104 | 1,103 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 1.7 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 263 | -1,108 | 1,371 | 0.3 | -1.3 | 1.6 |
| 4 years or more..... | 976 | -2,106 | 3,082 | 0.8 | -1.7 | 2.5 |

¹ Actual change over the decade, i.e., between 1956 and 1966. (Based on cohort data.)

² Column 1 was obtained from table G, column 3.

³ Column 4 was obtained from table G, column 4, and then divided by 10 years for annual rate of increase.

² Change associated with pure "aging." (Based on cross-section data.)

² Column 2 was derived from table G, column 2, by subtracting the mean income for the younger age cohort from the mean income for the succeeding older age cohort.

EXAMPLE: \$5,047 (Mean income in 1956 of men 35 to 44 years old with 8 years elementary school completed.)

- 4,386 (Mean income in 1956 of men 25 to 34 years old with 8 years elementary school completed.)

\$ 661 (Change associated with age.)

Column 5 was derived by dividing \$661 by \$4,386 and then dividing the results by 10 years for annual rate of increase.

EXAMPLE: \$ 661 / \$4,386 = 15 percent ± 10 years for annual rate of increase.

³ Change due to productivity and other growth factors. (Difference.)

³ Column 3 was obtained by subtracting algebraically column 2 from column 1.

³ Column 6 was obtained by subtracting algebraically column 5 from column 4.

of men, 35 to 44 years of age, with an 8-year education, was about \$6,000. The gain of about \$661 (\$5,047 less \$4,386) which would result from "aging" the 25-to-34 year old cohort in 1956 by 10 years, i.e., assuming no change in the productivity of the economy, can be compared with the gain of about \$1,572 (\$5,958 less \$4,386) in mean income estimated from the 1966 data. The difference of \$911 (\$1,572 less \$661) can be viewed as the gain in mean income attributable to productivity gains in the economy and other factors associated with this particular birth cohort.

In general, as shown in table H, the productivity gains in the economy from 1956 to 1966 were strong enough to cancel out declines observed in annual data for mean income of men in their late forties and early fifties. Gains due to productivity and other general factors are usually associated with an expanding economy. Consequently, if annual mean income data classified by either education groups or by age classes are to be used for longitudinal analyses, annual data must incorporate gains in income arising out of productivity or other growth factors within the economy.

The cohort analysis described previously for annual mean incomes can also be applied to analyzing changes in lifetime incomes. The changes in the economy as reflected by the mean income and changes in the life expectancy rates have resulted in increasing lifetime income for each cohort. The net gains in expected lifetime income can be estimated by taking "actual" lifetime income, which includes changes in both the productivity of the economy and income from pure "aging" over the lifetime period (until the youngest birth cohort attains 65 years of age), and subtracting from this "actual" lifetime income the "expected" lifetime income computed on the basis

of cross-sectional data which assumes changes arising from pure "aging" only and no changes in productivity within the economy. Table I below illustrates the net gains in lifetime income for men who were 25, 35, 45, and 55 years of age in 1956. Thus, for men 25 years of age in 1956 who had completed less than 8 years of formal schooling, the net gain in lifetime income over a 10-year period was \$18,000. This amount was obtained by subtracting \$97,000 (the "expected" lifetime income assuming no productivity gains within the economy) from \$115,000, the "actual" lifetime income computed for those 35 years old in 1966.

This same information in terms of single years of age is shown graphically in figure 3. This figure illustrates the tendency of productivity gains to offset some of the decline in lifetime income resulting from pure aging by showing the relationship between lifetime income (on the vertical axis) and age (on the horizontal axis). Data for three years (1956, 1961, and 1966) are plotted. In the example shown, the letter A indicates the amount of lifetime income (\$126,000) received by men 25 years of age who had completed less than 8 years of formal schooling in 1956. The letter B identifies the amount of lifetime income (\$115,000) received by men in the same age cohort 10 years later (in 1966) at age 35. The letter C designates the amount of lifetime income (\$97,000) received by men who were 35 years old in 1956. Lines are drawn in between points A-B and A-C. Thus, the negative slope of the line A-B which relates lifetime income including both productivity gains and pure aging is less than the negative slope of the line A-C which refers only to lifetime income resulting from pure aging. This graphical method of showing the net gains resulting from productivity gains can also be applied to other age cohorts.

Table I--Lifetime Income in 1956 and 1966 of Men, by Selected Age Cohorts and Years of School Completed, for the United States
 (In 1966 dollars. Lifetime income in thousands of dollars)

| Years of school completed | 25 years old in 1956 ¹ | 35 years old in 1956 ² | 35 years old in 1966 ¹ | Net gain (3)-(2) | 35 years old in 1956 ² | 45 years old in 1956 ² | 45 years old in 1966 ² | Net gain (7)-(6) | 45 years old in 1956 ³ | 55 years old in 1956 ⁴ | 55 years old in 1966 ³ | Net gain (11)-(10) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years... | \$126 | \$97 | \$115 | \$18 | \$97 | \$63 | \$74 | \$11 | \$63 | \$31 | \$35 | \$4 |
| 8 years..... | 172 | 131 | 156 | 25 | 131 | 85 | 101 | 16 | 85 | 42 | 49 | 7 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 195 | 147 | 184 | 37 | 147 | 94 | 121 | 27 | 94 | 45 | 59 | 14 |
| 4 years..... | 236 | 182 | 217 | 35 | 182 | 121 | 143 | 22 | 121 | 61 | 70 | 9 |
| College: 1 to 3 years..... | 273 | 214 | 260 | 46 | 214 | 140 | 169 | 29 | 140 | 66 | 78 | 12 |
| 4 years or, more.... | 365 | 300 | 365 | 65 | 300 | 201 | 246 | 45 | 201 | 92 | 121 | 29 |

¹ Birth cohort - 1931.

² Birth cohort - 1921.

³ Birth cohort - 1911.

⁴ Birth cohort - 1901.

Figure 3.—Lifetime Income in 1966, 1961, and 1956 in Constant 1966 Dollars of Men 25 to 64 Years Old Completing Less Than 8 Years of Elementary School, by Age, for the United States

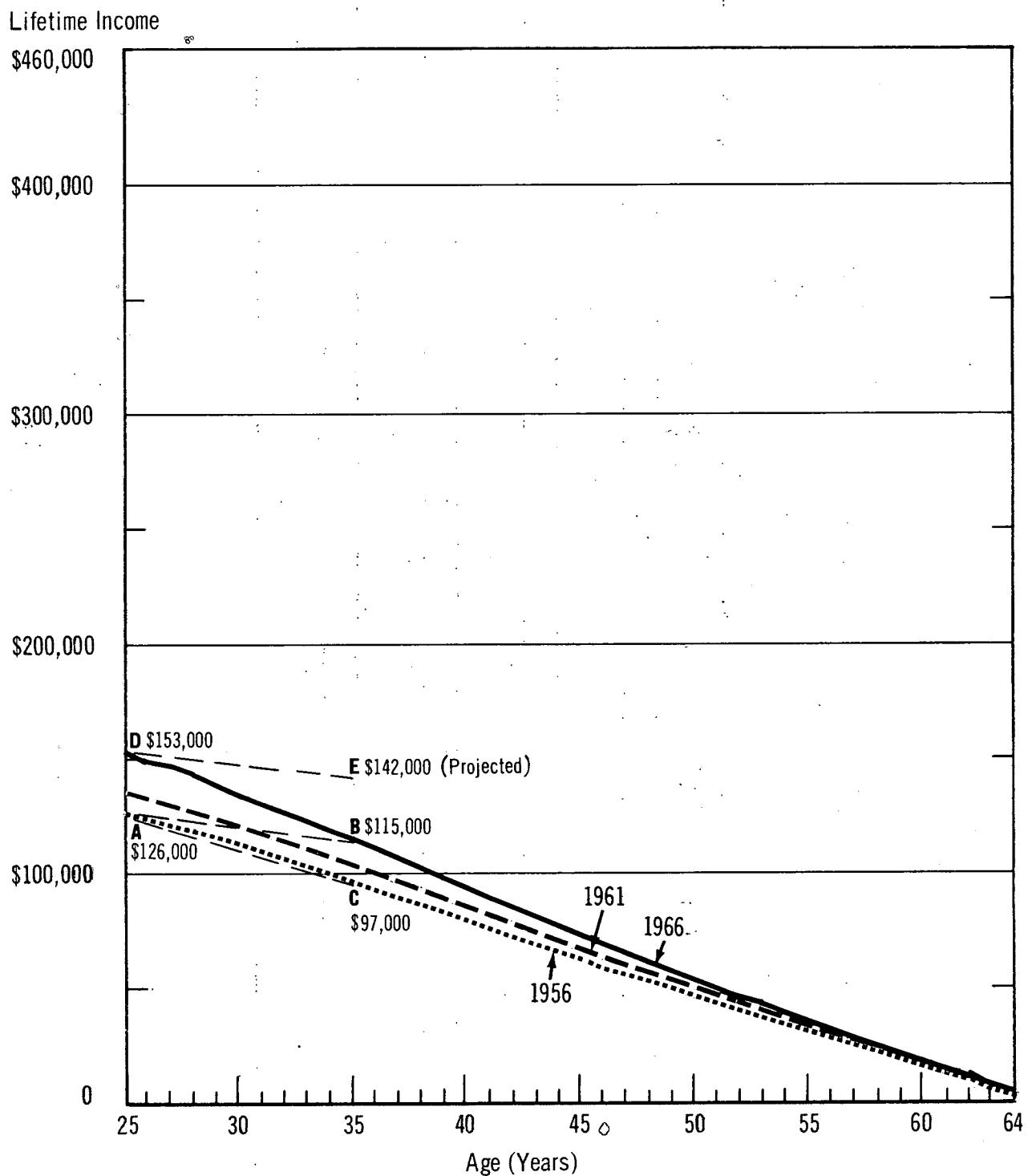


Figure 4.—Lifetime Income in 1966, 1961, and 1956 in Constant 1966 Dollars of Men 25 to 64 Years Old Completing 8 Years of Elementary School, by Age, for the United States

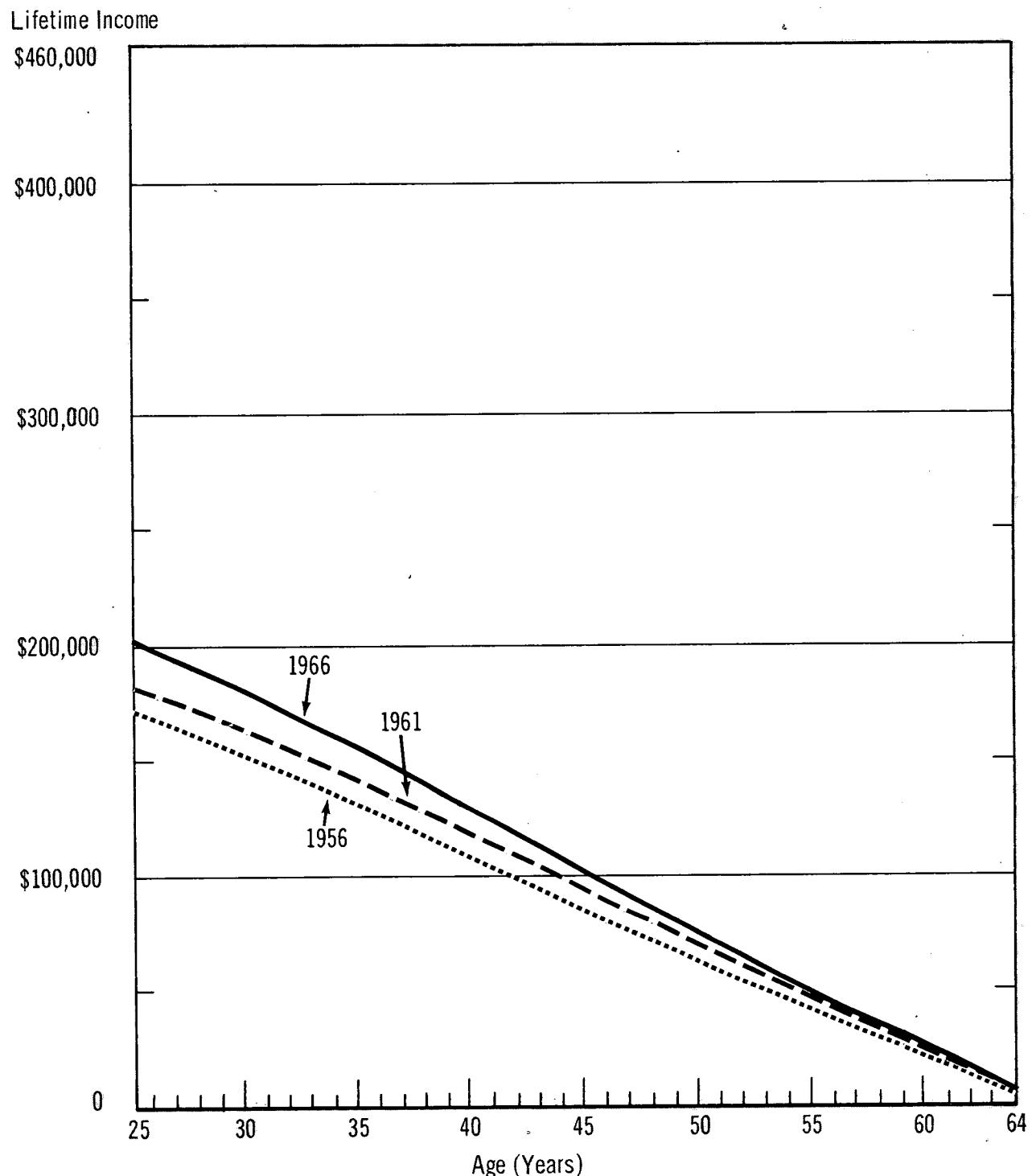


Figure 5.—Lifetime Income in 1966, 1961, and 1956 in Constant 1966 Dollars of Men 25 to 64 Years Old Completing 1 to 3 Years of High School, by Age, for the United States

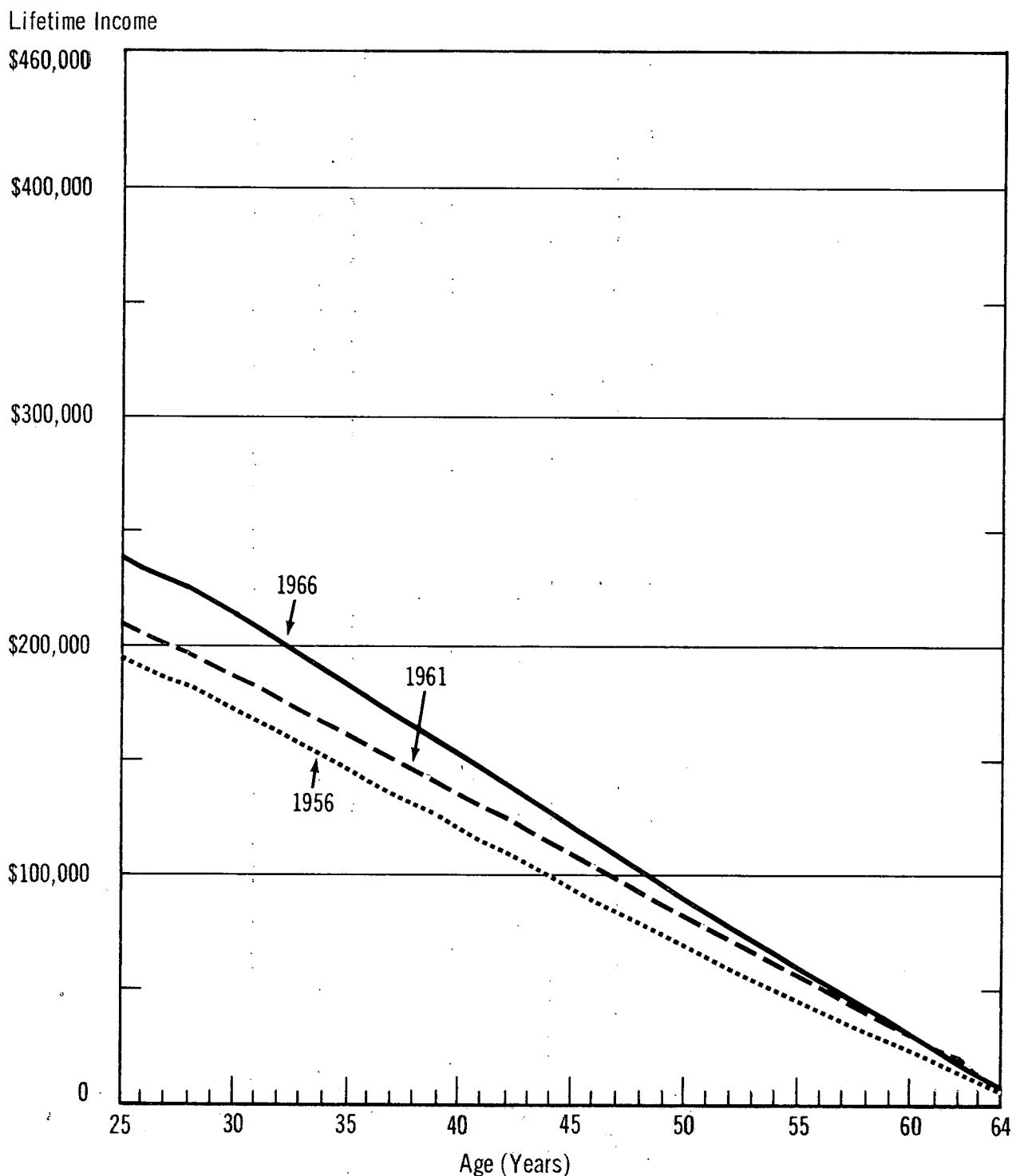


Figure 6.—Lifetime Income in 1966, 1961, and 1956 in Constant 1966 Dollars of Men 25 to 64 Years Old Completing 4 Years of High School, by Age, for the United States

Lifetime Income

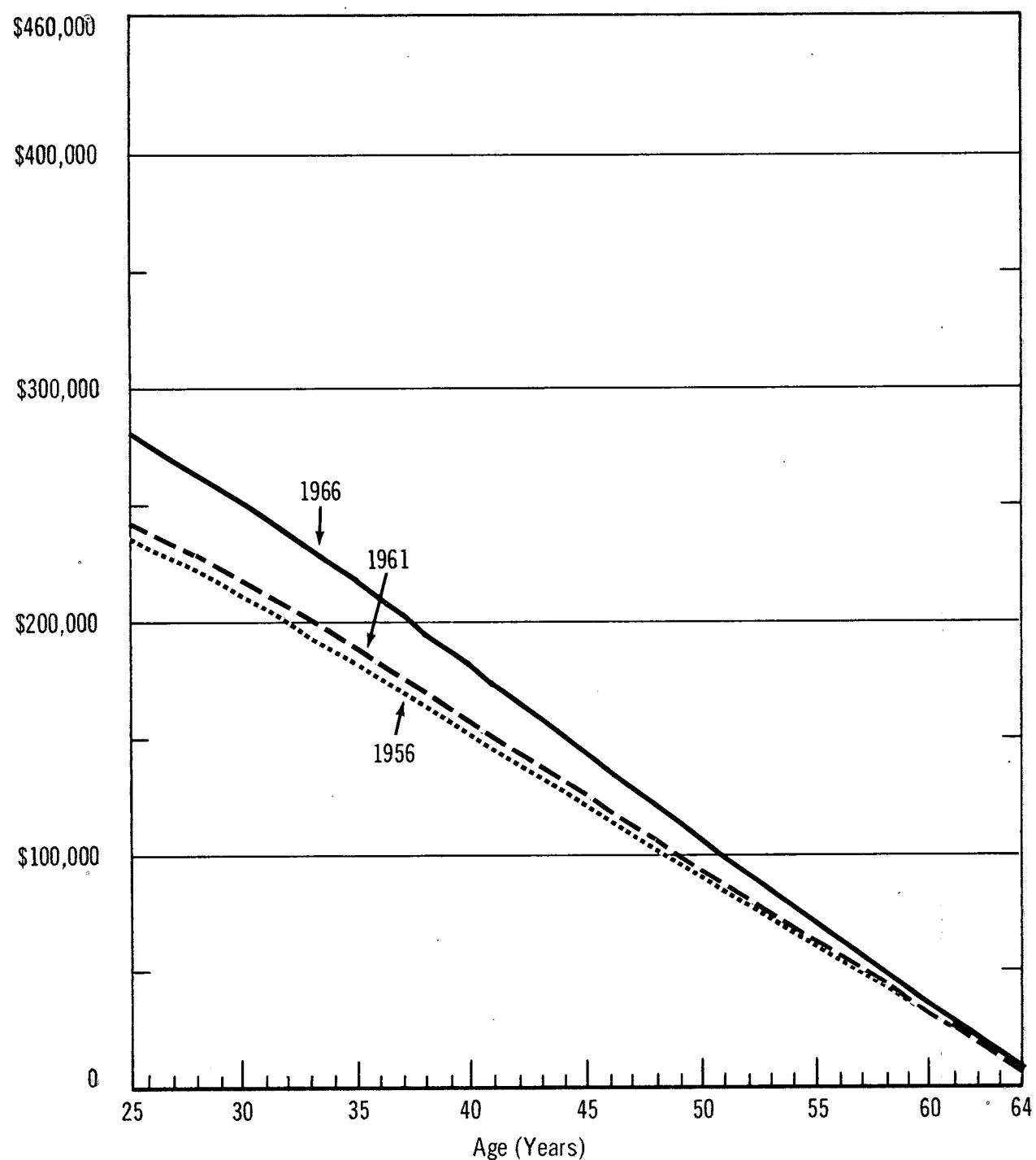


Figure 7.—Lifetime Income in 1966, 1961, and 1956 in Constant 1966 Dollars of Men 25 to 64 Years Old Completing 1 to 3 Years of College, by Age, for the United States

Lifetime Income

\$460,000

\$400,000

\$300,000

\$200,000

\$100,000

0

1966

1961

1956

25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 64

Age (Years)

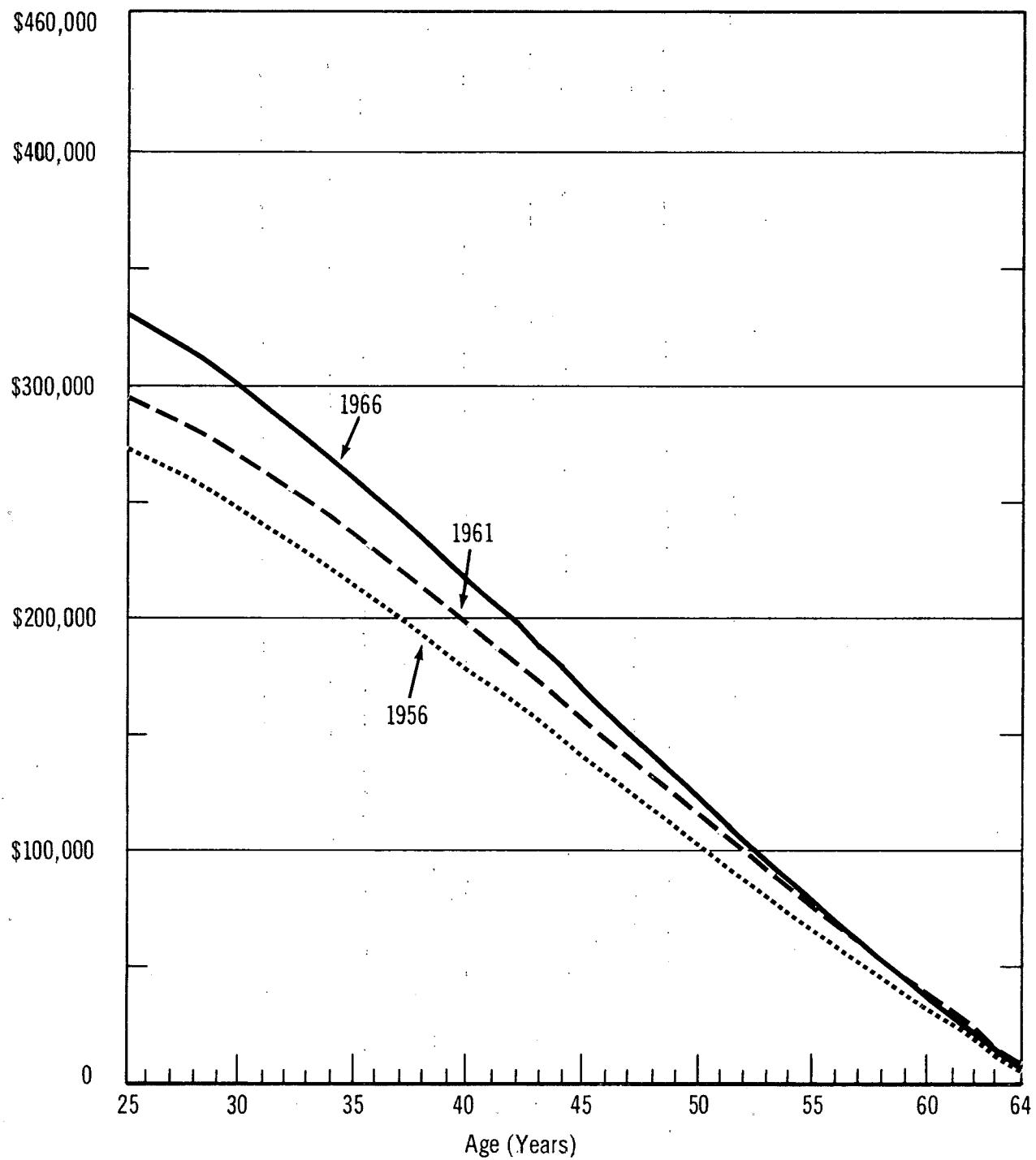
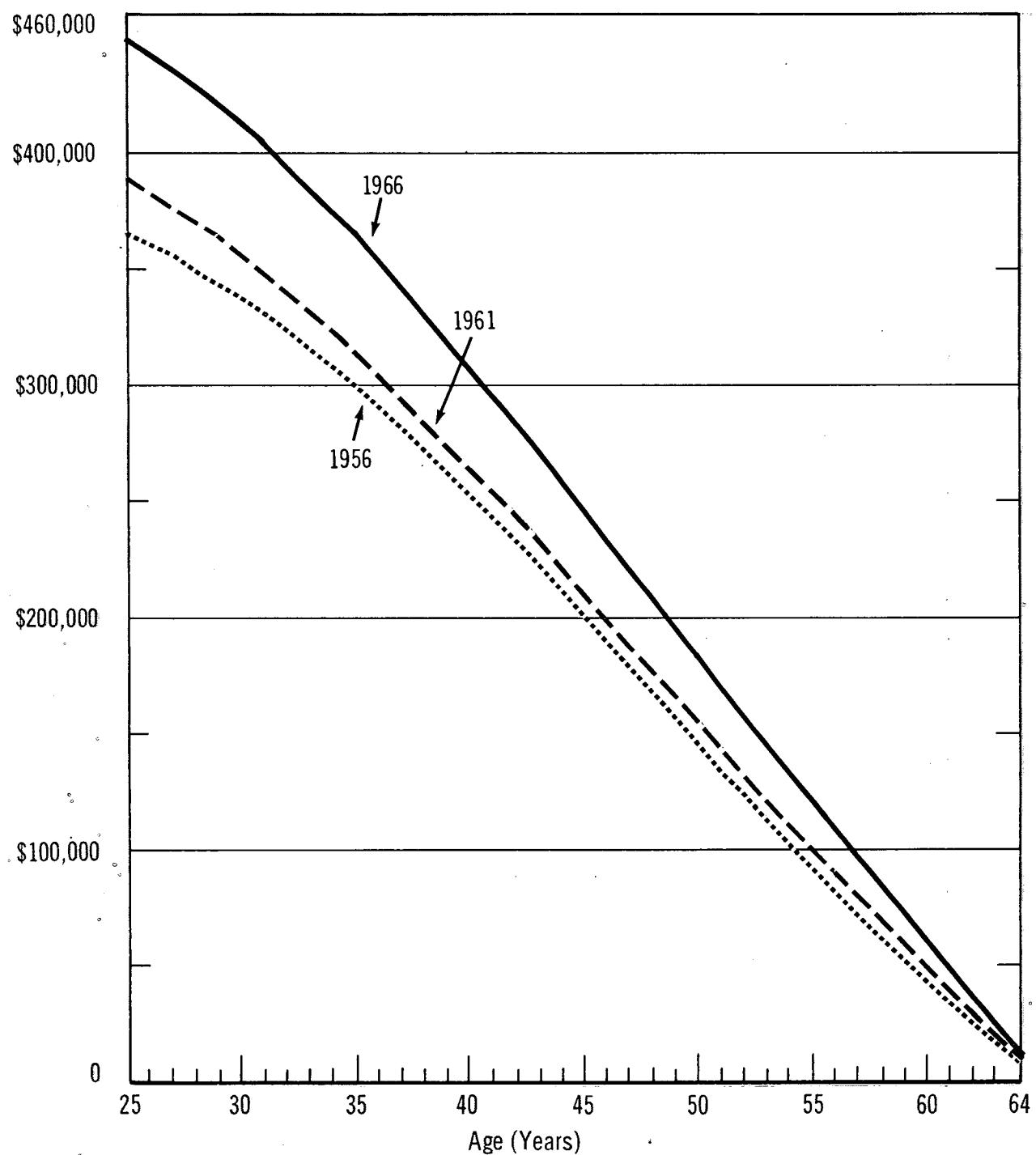


Figure 8.—Lifetime Income in 1966, 1961, and 1956 in Constant 1966 Dollars of Men 25 to 64 Years Old Completing 4 Years or More of College, by Age, for the United States

Lifetime Income



The graphical method described to show gains in lifetime income arising from aging and productivity can be extended to derive projected lifetime income estimates by given age and educational level. For example, in 1966, the expected lifetime income of men 25 years of age who had completed less than 8 years of formal schooling amounted to \$153,000. This amount is indicated by the letter "D." The line D-E can be formed by rotating it around point D so that it is parallel to line A-B, and meets the vertical line C-B at point E. A lifetime income amount of \$142,000 (in 1966 dollars) can be read off at point E from the vertical axis. This value read off at point E is then estimated to be the 1976 lifetime income (at discount rate of 0 percent) of men 35 years of age who had completed less than 8 years of formal schooling.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURE TO STANDARDIZE DATA FOR EDUCATION AND AGE

The standardization procedure of 1966 mean incomes for educational categories by age involved: (1) replacing the 1966 age distribution for each educational category by its 1956 distribution; (2) multiplying the 1956 age distribution by the respective 1966 number of men 25 years old and over with income in each educational category; (3) multiplying the products obtained in (2) by their respective 1966 mean incomes; and (4) summing the standardized aggregate incomes and dividing the result by the number of men 25 years old and over with income in each educational category in 1966. The summation of standardized aggregate incomes for each educational category divided by the total number of men 25 years old and over with income in 1966 yielded the estimated mean income in 1966 standardized by age in 1956. A parallel procedure was used to standardize 1966 mean income by education.

The standardization of mean income by both age and education involved an extension of the individual age and education standardization procedures. The 1966 distribution of men 25 years old and over with income by education was replaced by the 1956 distribution and multiplied by the total number of men 25 years old and over with income in 1956 to derive the number of men in each educational category based on the 1956 distribution. The resultant number of men in each educational category was multiplied by the mean income for each educational category, standardized by the 1956 age distribution, summed and divided by the total number of men 25 years old and over with income in 1966 to derive the 1966 estimated mean income of men standardized by the age and education patterns

in 1956. The same estimate can be derived for the case in which the standardization procedure was first employed to standardize by education rather than age.

The standardization procedure employed here assumes that changes from 1956 to 1966 in the distribution of men within education or age classes would not affect the mean income.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURE TO ESTIMATE LIFETIME INCOME

1. Method Used to Prepare Estimates in Tables F, 4, and 5

Lifetime income estimates presented in this report for men are estimated by (1) multiplying a cross-sectional survivor population for each age group with mean income estimates; (2) summing these products; and (3) dividing aggregate income by a stationary population at a given age. For each year, the surviving (stationary) population includes males per 100,000 born alive who reach a certain age level. The mean income represents the average of a group of income recipients for a given age and educational attainment category. The stationary male population used to divide the aggregate covers males reaching the age level at the lower bound of the time interval, e.g., 18 years of age. In symbols:

$$L_i = \frac{1}{X_m} \left(\sum_{j=m}^n Z_j Y_{ij} \right)$$

- i = Educational attainment group.
- m = Age at lower bound of time interval.
- n = Age at upper bound of time interval.
- L_i = "Lifetime" income for the i th educational attainment group.
- X_m = Surviving male population per 100,000 born alive who reach m years of age.
- Z_j = Surviving male population per 100,000 born alive within j th age group.
- Y_{ij} = Mean income for men with i th education within j th age group.

The data for the surviving male population and an illustration of the computation procedures are presented in tables J and K.

**Table J.--Estimated Number of Man-Years Lived at Each Age, by Survivors of 100,000 Male Infants Born Alive:
1956 to 1966**

| Age | 1966 | 1964 | 1963 | 1961 | 1958 | 1956 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number reaching 18 years..... | 96,019 | 95,972 | 95,934 | 95,779 | 96,072 | 96,104 |
| Number reaching 25 years..... | 94,830 | 94,797 | 94,812 | 94,631 | 94,945 | 94,956 |
| Man-years in each age group: | | | | | | |
| 18 to 24 years..... | 668,120 | 667,840 | 667,776 | 666,609 | 668,712 | 668,900 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 939,387 | 939,167 | 939,857 | 938,021 | 942,007 | 942,029 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 914,522 | 914,321 | 915,939 | 914,415 | 919,418 | 919,929 |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 858,737 | 858,644 | 860,014 | 858,724 | 867,437 | 868,766 |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 733,714 | 734,428 | 734,970 | 734,410 | 745,253 | 748,696 |
| 65 years old and over..... | 825,139 | 831,024 | 827,920 | 831,235 | 824,286 | 843,957 |

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Vital Statistics of the United States," section 5, 1956 to 1966.

Table K.--Procedure Used to Estimate Lifetime Income

Standard life-table techniques were used to compute estimated lifetime income. The life tables used are shown in table J, and the mean incomes are presented in tables 1 and 2. The following is a step-by-step description of the procedure used to obtain the estimated lifetime income in 1966 of men who had completed less than 8 years of elementary school:

Step 1.--Out of every 100,000 male children born in 1966, 96,019 could expect to survive to age 18.

Step 2.--Out of 96,019 who survive to age 18, 94,830 will survive to age 24. Between the ages of 18 and 24 they will have lived 668,120 man-years. Assume that each year they receive a mean income of \$2,460 (this is the mean income in 1966 of men 18 to 24 years old). The total expected income from age 18 to 24 is.... \$1,644,000,000

Step 3.--Out of 94,830 who survive to age 24, about 92,964 can be expected to survive to age 34. Between the ages of 25 and 34 they will have lived 939,387 man-years. Assuming a mean income of \$4,099 per year gives them a total expected income of.... \$3,851,000,000

Step 4.--Out of 92,964 who survive to age 34, 89,461 can be expected to survive to age 44. Their total man-years of life will be 914,522. Assuming a mean income of \$4,483 per year gives them a total expected income of.... \$4,100,000,000

Step 5.--Out of 89,461 who survive to age 44, 81,096 can be expected to survive to age 54. Their total man-years of life will be 858,737. Assuming a mean income of \$4,414 per year gives them a total expected income of.... \$3,790,000,000

Step 6.--Out of 81,096 who survive to age 54, 64,073 can be expected to survive to age 64. Their total man-years of life will be 733,714. Assuming a mean income of \$3,945 per year gives them a total expected income of.... \$2,895,000,000

Step 7.--Out of 64,073 who survive to age 64, the total man-years of life for those 65 years old and over will be 825,139. Assuming a mean income of \$2,225 per year gives them a total expected income of.... \$1,836,000,000

Step 8.--Adding up all of the amounts listed above leads to the conclusion that the 96,019 men who reached age 18 would have received about \$18.1 billion during their lifetime. The average for each one was therefore.. \$189,000

2. Method Used to Prepare Estimates in Tables 7 to 13

The following formula describes the basic method used to prepare the estimates, showing the present value of the expected income from any given age through age 64.

$$V_A = \sum_{N=A}^{64} \frac{Y_N P_N}{(1+R)} \frac{(1+X)^{N-A+1/2}}{(1+R)^{N-A+1}}$$

V_A = The present value of the total sum of income received between a given age A and age 64.

Y_N = The average (mean) annual income at age N. These single year of age estimates were obtained by fitting a parabolic function to the age-group data shown in tables A and 3.

P_N = The relative number of survivors at age N of those alive at age A. The underlying data are presented in *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Section 5, Life Tables.

X = Assumed annual increase in income due to rising productivity. Four different values are used: 0 percent, 2 percent, 3 percent, and 4 percent. This factor is added to the equation to allow for the fact that in a growing economy, "every individual may expect an upward trend in his own income, superimposed on the cross-sectional pattern for a given year."⁶ It is an adjustment for the growth in productivity in the economy, not for the inflation of prices.

R = The rate of discount used to convert future income to their present values. Four different rates of discount are used: 0 percent, 3 percent, 4 percent, and 5 percent.

For many purposes, it is important to estimate the present value of lifetime income less the cost of maintenance for the individual worker. To facilitate the preparation of such estimates, table 13 shows the maintenance costs under alternative assumptions. All variables are used with the same meanings as above. M represents the maintenance cost; values used were 0, \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$3,000.

To obtain the present value of lifetime income, less maintenance, the values in table 13 should be subtracted from those shown in tables 7 to 12, for each age.

$$M_A = \sum_{N=A}^{64} \frac{M P_N}{(1+R)} \frac{(1+X)^{N-A+1/2}}{(1+R)^{N-A+1}}$$

For more detailed definitions of the terms and concepts used to prepare the estimates, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Present Value of Estimated Lifetime Earnings, Technical Paper No. 16.

Limitation of Lifetime Income Estimates

The actual population and income inputs used in computing lifetime income estimates classified by educational attainment do not match precisely the required data specifications for this exercise. In preparing the lifetime income estimates presented in this report, there are at least three assumptions that have to be made which place some limitations on the results. These assumptions are:

1. There is no significant differential in male mortality in each age group when standardized for educational attainment;

2. There is no significant difference among the noninstitutional population, institutional inmate population, and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, in the proportion of men in each educational attainment category by age group. This assumption has to be made since mean incomes for men are based on the noninstitutional population only obtained from the Current Population Survey, but the life tables are based on the total male population; and

3. There is no significant difference in the probability of men in the noninstitutional population having income with respect to age group and educational attainment. Under longstanding rules established by the Bureau of the Census, measures of central tendency for persons income, e.g., mean income, is computed based on the number of persons with income only.

Each of these assumptions acts to reduce relative differences in expected lifetime incomes for men with less education compared with those with more education. Thus, compared with men with more education, those with less education tend to have higher mortality rates, higher prevalence rates as

⁶H.S. Houthakker, "Education and Income," Review of Economic Statistics, February 1959, p. 27.

inmates of institutions, and higher rates of persons without income. With respect to the first assumption, preliminary findings from a mortality study in which death certificates were matched with Census records indicate that there were significant mortality differentials for white men 25 to 64 years of age by educational attainment levels. As shown below, preliminary data on the mortality differential index ranges from 115 for those with less than 7 years of schooling to 77 for those with 1 or more years of college.

Information regarding the second assumption was obtained from 1960 Census of Population data which show the percentage of total male population 25 years of age and over who were inmates of institutions (persons who are under care or custody staying in certain types of institutional group quarters, e.g., mental hospitals) cross-classified by age and years of school completed. Among the different age groups, the widest variations in the

percentage of the total male population 25 years or more who were inmates were found for the age group 25 to 34 years of age. These percentages ranged from 4.6 percent for those with less than 8 years of elementary school to 0.2 percent for those with 4 or more years of college.

In developing mean incomes for men by age and education from the March Current Population Survey, men in the Armed Forces living in barracks are excluded from the computations, although men in the Armed Forces living off posts are included. There is no current information available on the educational level of men in the Armed Forces living in barracks. However, data from the 1960 Census indicate that these men are concentrated mainly in the younger ages, i.e., 18 to 24. Men in the Armed Forces living in barracks are more likely to be enlisted men in the lower paid grades and have completed less years of formal schooling than men in the Armed Forces living off post.

Table L.--Mortality Differentials by Years of School Completed and Family Income, for the White Male Population and Family Members 25 Years Old and Over by Age, for the United States: May-August 1960

| Years of school completed and family income | 25 years old and over | 25 to 64 years | 65 years old and over |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED | | | |
| Total white men..... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Elementary: Less than 5 years..... | 101 | 115 | 102 |
| 5 to 7 years..... | 104 | 115 | 100 |
| 8 years..... | 101 | 106 | 100 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 102 | 103 | 198 |
| 4 years..... | 98 | 91 | |
| College: 1 year or more..... | 89 | 77 | 100 |
| FAMILY INCOME | | | |
| White family members..... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under \$2,000..... | 113 | 156 | 109 |
| \$2,000 to \$3,999..... | 103 | 119 | 100 |
| \$4,000 to \$5,999..... | 97 | 100 | 192 |
| \$6,000 to \$7,999..... | 92 | 87 | |
| \$8,000 to \$9,999..... | 100 | 93 | 197 |
| \$10,000 and over..... | 89 | 84 | |

¹ Education or income categories combined because of small sample frequencies in National Vital Statistics Division (NVSD) Sample Survey.

NOTE.--Differentials are "relatives" based on age-adjusted ratios of actual to expected deaths in which: (1) actual deaths equal matched Stage II Census deaths classified by Census education (or income) plus unmatched NVSD Survey deaths classified by Survey education (or income) and adjusted for adequacy of income reporting on Survey record and for differences in reporting of education and income on Survey and Census records, and then inflated to "equivalent unmatched Stage II control totals"; and (2) expected deaths obtained by applying age-specific death rates for total U.S. population during calendar year 1960 to the age composition of each sex-color-education (or income) subgroup of the U.S. population. Age-adjusted ratios were converted to the "relatives" reported in this table by dividing each ratio by the ratio for the sex-color-age group to which it belongs.

Source: "Education and Income Differentials in Mortality, United States, 1960," by Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Philip M. Hauser, University of Chicago (preliminary).

Table M.—Percent Male Inmates of the Total Male Population 25 Years Old and Over, by Age and Years of School Completed, for the United States: 1960

| Age | Total | Years of school completed | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| | | Elementary school | | High school | | College | |
| | | Less than 8 | 8 | 1 to 3 | 4 | 1 to 3 | 4 or more |
| Total..... | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 1.5 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 65 to 74 years..... | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 75 years old and over..... | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 |

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions, PC(2)-8A, and Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary.

Most men in the Armed Forces living in barracks and some men inmates of institutions may have had income for the previous year. It is unlikely, however, that the mean incomes for each of these two groups, when classified by age and education, approached or equaled that of their noninstitutional counterparts. Since for each age group proportionately more men with less education tend to be living in barracks or in institutions than men in the noninstitutional population who tend to have more education, the exclusion of these populations in computing mean incomes results in a differential bias which tends to overstate the mean income for the group with less education relative to those for the group with more education.

Finally, the third limiting assumption present in estimating lifetime income under current procedures, namely that there is no significant difference in the probability of men in the non-institutional population having income with respect to age group and educational attainment, is subject to qualification. As shown in table O, the percentage of men without income tends to vary with the age group and years of school completed. The lower the education, the greater the chances for a male to be without income. The exclusion of these men with zero income in computing mean income by age and education results in overstating the mean income of men in the lower education groups relative to men with more education (and in the higher income brackets).

Table N.—Percent of Male Population 15 Years Old and Over Residing in Military Barracks, by Age, for the United States: 1960

| Age | Percent |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Total..... | 100.0 |
| 15 to 17 years..... | 4.9 |
| 18 to 19 years..... | 27.0 |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 48.4 |
| 25 to 29 years..... | 8.7 |
| 30 to 34 years..... | 4.9 |
| 35 years old and over..... | 6.1 |

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary, table 182.

In summary, the inputs used in preparing lifetime income estimates by educational groups affect the results in two ways. First, the use of a standard surviving population leaves too many survivors for those with less education and too few survivors for those with more education because of the differential mortality experience for men by age and education. Secondly, the computational procedures used to derive mean income from the March Current Population Survey tend to overstate more the "true" mean income for men with less education at given ages than for men with more education for the same age groups. As a result, the differences in estimated male lifetime income between the different educational attainment groups tend to be less than they would be if the limiting assumptions associated with the data were not present.

Table 0.—Percent of Men 25 Years Old and Over Without Income in 1966 in the Noninstitutional Population, by Years of School Completed and Age, for the United States

| Age | Total | Years of school completed | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| | | Elementary school | | High school | | College | |
| | | Less than 8 | 8 | 1 to 3 | 4 | 1 to 3 | 4 or more |
| Total..... | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 0.9 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| 65 years old and over..... | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | - |

- Represents zero.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--This report excludes inmates of institutions. It includes only those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post; the March 1967 survey included about 996,000 members, of whom 835,000 were family heads.

Income.--For each person in the sample 14 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received during the calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security; (5) dividends, interest (on savings or bonds), income from estates or trusts or net rental income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) unemployment compensation, government employee pensions, or veterans' payments; (8) private pensions, annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in this household, royalties, and other periodic income.

The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc.

Total money income.--This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings.

Mean income.--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of income recipients in that group. In

the derivation of aggregate amounts, the number of males in each income interval was multiplied by an estimated mean income. For income intervals below \$8,000, the midpoint of each class interval was used; \$8,900 was used for the interval \$8,000 to \$9,999; \$12,000 for the interval \$10,000 to \$14,999; and \$19,000 for the interval \$15,000 to \$24,999. For the \$25,000 and over interval, the interpolation was from a Pareto Curve fitted to the data for the upper income range.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Years of school completed.--Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

The median years of school completed is defined as the value which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having completed more schooling and one having completed less schooling

than the median. These medians are expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years of school completed. For example, a median of 9.0 represents the completion of the first year of high school and a median of 13.0 means completion of the first year of college.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. In March of each year data are collected on total personal and family income for the preceding year. In March 1967, for example, income data for 1966 were collected. The design of the Current Population Survey has been modified a number of times during the period covered by this report. The current CPS sample design, instituted in January 1967 is spread over 449 sample areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 22, Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey, June 1967, pp. 7-10, for a summary description of the sample designs.

Prior to the March 1966 survey, income data were collected from approximately 25,000 representative households or about 75 percent of the households included in the CPS for that month. Beginning with the March 1966 survey, data on income in 1965 were collected from all of the households in the CPS sample, approximately 35,000 at that time. The Current Population Survey for March 1967 included 52,500 households from which income information was to be collected.

Information is not recorded for those households for which an interview could not be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted. In order to account for these households, the weights assigned to other sample households with similar characteristics residing in the same sample areas were increased accordingly. For the years covered in this report, approximately 5 to 6 percent of the households have been in this category.

In addition, during this period, complete income information was not reported for about 7 to 12 percent of the persons 14 years old and over, and about 11 to 16 percent of the heads of families covered by the survey. In order that the maximum amount of information can be utilized, missing income items are imputed or allocated by values which

are obtained from respondents with similar economic and demographic characteristics. In the surveys from March 1962, when a respondent did not answer to one or more of the income items, all of his income data were imputed based on the information reported for a person with similar demographic and economic characteristics. In the March 1966 and March 1967 surveys, however, in the event a respondent did not respond to one or more of the income items, the missing income data for this person were imputed for only those items which were not answered, based on reported income values of persons with similar demographic and economic characteristics. Characteristics used in this imputation are age, family status, color, residence, weeks worked, and major occupation group. The income amount assigned to a nonrespondent is that observed for another person with similar demographic and economic characteristics who did respond and who has been selected systematically in the order in which individual records are processed.

In the tabulation of income from surveys prior to 1962, the distributions by income levels had been based only on those cases which reported complete income information. The assumption implicit in this method was that persons who do not provide income information have the same income distribution as those who do provide such information. Using income data for 1958, a comparison was made of the income distributions obtained before and after the assignment of income to nonrespondents on the basis of known demographic and economic characteristics. This comparison indicated that the procedure for making individual assignments of income to nonrespondents resulted in slightly higher estimates of the proportion of families and individuals in the upper income classes than those obtained from the distributions based solely on those reporting on income. (See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 33, tables F and G.)

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census, using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on relatively small numbers of cases as well as small differences between figures. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and non-reporting and to sampling variability.

In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of cases on the memory or knowledge of one person, usually the wife of the family head. The memory factor in data derived from field

surveys of income probably produces underestimates because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of the income concept.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than twice the standard error.

The figures in table P below represent rough approximations to the standard errors of the estimated 1966 mean and lifetime incomes of males in specific educational attainment categories. The standard errors of these items for income during 1956 are roughly equivalent to 1.4 times the approximate standard errors in table P.

Illustration.--Table F of this report shows that in 1966 men with less than 8 years of education had a computed lifetime income (from age 18 to death) of \$188,659. Table P shows the calculated standard error for this estimate is \$2,300. Therefore, the chances are about 95 out of 100 that an interval between \$184,059 and \$193,259 (that is, the estimate plus and minus twice the standard error) would encompass the estimate of lifetime income based on a complete census.

Table P.--Approximate Standard Error for Mean and Lifetime Income in 1966

| Educational attainment | Lifetime income, men 18 years old and over | | Educational attainment | Mean income, men 25 years old and over | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Estimate | Standard error | | Estimate | Standard error |
| Elementary: Less than 8 years.. | \$188,659 | \$2,300 | Elementary: 8 years..... | \$4,867 | \$55 |
| 8 years..... | 246,525 | 2,700 | High school: 1 to 3 years..... | 6,294 | 55 |
| High school: 4 years..... | 340,520 | 3,000 | College: 1 to 3 years..... | 8,783 | 120 |
| College: 4 years or more.... | 541,911 | 7,800 | 4 years or more.... | 11,739 | 130 |

NOTE: Standard errors for 1956 data are approximately 1.4 times the standard error in the table.

Table 1.—Mean Income in 1956 to 1966 of Men 25 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed and Age, for the United States

(In current dollars)

| YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND AGE | 1966 | 1964 | 1963 | 1961 | 1958 | 1956 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$6 908 | \$6 106 | \$5 837 | \$5 472 | \$4 637 | \$4 423 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 3 520 | 3 298 | 3 078 | 2 998 | 2 530 | 2 574 |
| 8 YEARS | 4 867 | 4 520 | 4 410 | 4 206 | 3 677 | 3 631 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 6 294 | 5 653 | 5 348 | 5 161 | 4 452 | 4 367 |
| 4 YEARS | 7 494 | 6 738 | 6 557 | 5 946 | 5 257 | 5 183 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 8 783 | 7 907 | 7 633 | 7 348 | 6 272 | 5 997 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 739 | 10 284 | 9 811 | 9 817 | 8 643 | 7 877 |
| 4 YEARS | 11 135 | 9 757 | 9 392 | 9 342 | 7 565 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 563 | 11 004 | 10 353 | 9 987 | 9 178 | (NA) |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$6 935 | \$6 106 | \$5 722 | \$5 391 | \$4 696 | \$4 527 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 099 | 3 240 | 3 211 | 3 053 | 2 665 | 2 653 |
| 8 YEARS | 4 956 | 4 657 | 4 451 | 4 032 | 3 638 | 3 671 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 5 891 | 5 239 | 4 985 | 4 683 | 4 266 | 4 392 |
| 4 YEARS | 6 880 | 6 175 | 5 815 | 5 357 | 4 768 | 4 774 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 7 545 | 6 773 | 6 517 | 5 781 | 5 373 | 5 329 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 9 106 | 8 089 | 7 370 | 7 481 | 6 718 | 5 884 |
| 4 YEARS | 9 252 | 7 844 | 7 300 | 7 467 | 6 302 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 8 903 | 8 462 | 7 469 | 7 548 | 7 120 | (NA) |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$8 257 | \$7 257 | \$6 923 | \$6 434 | \$5 428 | \$5 264 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 483 | 4 365 | 3 838 | 3 697 | 3 007 | 3 132 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 958 | 5 279 | 5 169 | 4 792 | 4 243 | 4 224 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 6 845 | 6 146 | 5 906 | 5 360 | 4 850 | 4 762 |
| 4 YEARS | 8 040 | 7 162 | 7 122 | 6 411 | 5 665 | 5 668 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 9 864 | 8 549 | 8 144 | 8 081 | 7 191 | 6 698 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 13 013 | 11 296 | 10 750 | 10 327 | 8 927 | 9 009 |
| 4 YEARS | 12 274 | 10 613 | 10 525 | 10 016 | 8 037 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 14 060 | 12 177 | 11 020 | 10 951 | 10 188 | (NA) |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$8 098 | \$6 947 | \$6 756 | \$6 235 | \$5 187 | \$5 023 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 414 | 4 117 | 3 912 | 3 561 | 2 952 | 3 037 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 966 | 5 108 | 5 189 | 5 013 | 4 210 | 4 168 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 7 170 | 6 263 | 5 897 | 5 593 | 4 669 | 4 728 |
| 4 YEARS | 8 384 | 7 421 | 7 255 | 6 624 | 5 802 | 5 746 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 10 502 | 9 552 | 9 201 | 8 497 | 7 390 | 7 155 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 14 418 | 12 521 | 12 280 | 11 735 | 11 198 | 10 499 |
| 4 YEARS | 13 452 | 11 754 | 11 052 | 10 956 | 10 599 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 15 786 | 13 638 | 13 756 | 13 065 | 12 204 | (NA) |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$6 825 | \$5 886 | \$5 836 | \$5 542 | \$4 577 | \$4 200 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 3 945 | 3 522 | 3 448 | 3 446 | 2 953 | 2 877 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 515 | 4 954 | 4 705 | 4 794 | 3 874 | 3 879 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 6 577 | 5 606 | 5 459 | 5 708 | 4 791 | 4 217 |
| 4 YEARS | 7 864 | 7 096 | 6 902 | 6 374 | 5 934 | 5 659 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 8 811 | 7 934 | 8 052 | 7 836 | 6 842 | 6 227 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 13 520 | 11 553 | 12 589 | 10 375 | 10 637 | 8 737 |
| 4 YEARS | 12 650 | 11 130 | 12 365 | 10 370 | 8 457 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 14 501 | 12 032 | 12 875 | (B) | (B) | (NA) |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$3 335 | \$3 367 | \$3 054 | \$2 953 | \$2 285 | \$2 292 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 2 225 | 2 267 | 2 031 | 1 985 | 1 652 | 1 670 |
| 8 YEARS | 2 882 | 3 084 | 2 931 | 2 617 | 2 326 | 2 229 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 3 472 | 3 583 | 3 180 | 3 408 | 2 541 | 2 537 |
| 4 YEARS | 4 333 | 4 714 | 4 469 | 3 735 | 2 869 | 3 232 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 5 467 | 5 271 | 5 022 | 5 863 | 3 766 | 4 019 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 7 985 | 7 737 | 6 417 | 8 650 | 5 431 | 5 394 |
| 4 YEARS | 6 426 | 7 539 | 6 073 | (B) | (B) | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 10 070 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (NA) |

B BASE LESS THAN 200,000.

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 2.—Mean Income in 1956 to 1966 of Men, by Selected Age Group and Years of School Completed,
for the United States
(In current dollars)

| YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SELECTED AGE GROUP | 1966 | 1964 | 1963 | 1961 | 1958 | 1956 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$6 331 | \$5 623 | \$5 397 | \$5 098 | \$4 354 | \$4 180 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 3 483 | 3 248 | 3 027 | 2 948 | 2 482 | 2 525 |
| 8 YEARS | 4 788 | 4 439 | 4 310 | 4 117 | 3 579 | 3 564 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 5 580 | 5 067 | 4 858 | 4 717 | 4 099 | 4 043 |
| 4 YEARS | 6 697 | 5 993 | 5 866 | 5 346 | 4 776 | 4 723 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 6 941 | 6 319 | 6 151 | 6 097 | 5 348 | 5 086 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 155 | 9 831 | 9 400 | 9 387 | 8 284 | 7 625 |
| 4 YEARS | 10 449 | 9 212 | 8 937 | 8 843 | 7 204 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 174 | 10 728 | 10 018 | 9 706 | 8 938 | (NA) |
| 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$6 803 | \$5 972 | \$5 767 | \$5 436 | \$4 648 | \$4 446 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 135 | 3 742 | 3 533 | 3 396 | 2 825 | 2 835 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 522 | 4 902 | 4 757 | 4 596 | 3 872 | 3 861 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 5 795 | 5 191 | 5 016 | 4 827 | 4 207 | 4 149 |
| 4 YEARS | 6 839 | 6 066 | 5 943 | 5 438 | 4 856 | 4 784 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 7 025 | 6 381 | 6 219 | 6 113 | 5 447 | 5 141 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 401 | 9 988 | 9 636 | 9 432 | 8 487 | 7 806 |
| 4 YEARS | 10 751 | 9 332 | 9 172 | 8 946 | 7 359 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 346 | 10 948 | 10 250 | 9 745 | 9 156 | (NA) |
| 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$6 908 | \$6 106 | \$5 837 | \$5 472 | \$4 637 | \$4 423 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 3 520 | 3 298 | 3 078 | 2 998 | 2 530 | 2 574 |
| 8 YEARS | 4 867 | 4 520 | 4 410 | 4 206 | 3 677 | 3 631 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 6 294 | 5 653 | 5 348 | 5 161 | 4 452 | 4 367 |
| 4 YEARS | 7 494 | 6 738 | 6 557 | 5 946 | 5 257 | 5 183 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 8 783 | 7 907 | 7 633 | 7 348 | 6 272 | 5 997 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 739 | 10 284 | 9 811 | 9 817 | 8 643 | 7 877 |
| 4 YEARS | 11 135 | 9 757 | 9 392 | 9 342 | 7 566 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 563 | 11 004 | 10 353 | 9 987 | 9 178 | (NA) |
| 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$7 587 | \$6 614 | \$6 355 | \$5 936 | \$5 026 | \$4 982 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 229 | 3 847 | 3 641 | 3 483 | 2 918 | 2 979 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 680 | 5 040 | 4 921 | 4 750 | 4 018 | 4 079 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 6 653 | 5 866 | 5 592 | 5 305 | 4 610 | 4 634 |
| 4 YEARS | 7 734 | 6 884 | 6 693 | 6 102 | 5 381 | 5 553 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 9 058 | 8 130 | 7 839 | 7 392 | 6 474 | 6 505 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 12 057 | 10 491 | 10 062 | 9 530 | 8 888 | 8 716 |
| 4 YEARS | 11 530 | 9 933 | 9 688 | 9 490 | 7 762 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 777 | 11 254 | 10 622 | 10 044 | 9 423 | (NA) |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$3 014 | \$2 669 | \$2 494 | \$2 437 | \$2 277 | \$2 298 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 2 460 | 1 931 | 1 776 | 1 596 | 1 468 | 1 568 |
| 8 YEARS | 3 022 | 2 553 | 2 213 | 2 239 | 1 970 | 2 135 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 2 396 | 2 288 | 2 175 | 2 204 | 2 088 | 2 201 |
| 4 YEARS | 3 496 | 3 059 | 2 919 | 2 768 | 2 655 | 2 686 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 2 583 | 2 257 | 2 050 | 2 038 | 1 967 | 1 924 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 4 025 | 3 520 | 3 260 | 3 310 | 2 916 | (B) |
| 4 YEARS | 4 054 | 3 736 | 3 273 | 3 381 | (B) | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 3 933 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (NA) |

B BASE LESS THAN 200,000.

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 3.—Mean Income in 1956 to 1966 of Men, by Selected Age Group and Years of School Completed,
for the United States
(In 1966 dollars)

| YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SELECTED AGE GROUP | 1966 | 1964 | 1963 | 1961 | 1958 | 1956 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$6 331 | \$5 882 | \$5 723 | \$5 535 | \$4 892 | \$4 994 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 3 483 | 3 397 | 3 210 | 3 201 | 2 789 | 3 017 |
| 8 YEARS | 4 788 | 4 643 | 4 571 | 4 470 | 4 021 | 4 258 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 5 580 | 5 300 | 5 152 | 5 122 | 4 606 | 4 830 |
| 4 YEARS | 6 697 | 6 269 | 6 221 | 5 805 | 5 366 | 5 643 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 6 941 | 6 610 | 6 523 | 6 620 | 6 009 | 6 076 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 155 | 10 283 | 9 968 | 10 192 | 9 308 | 9 110 |
| 4 YEARS | 10 449 | 9 636 | 9 477 | 9 602 | 8 094 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 174 | 11 222 | 10 624 | 10 539 | 10 043 | (NA) |
| 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$6 803 | \$6 247 | \$6 116 | \$5 902 | \$5 222 | \$5 312 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 135 | 3 914 | 3 747 | 3 687 | 3 174 | 3 387 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 522 | 5 128 | 5 045 | 4 990 | 4 351 | 4 613 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 5 795 | 5 430 | 5 319 | 5 241 | 4 727 | 4 957 |
| 4 YEARS | 6 839 | 6 345 | 6 302 | 5 904 | 5 456 | 5 716 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 7 025 | 6 675 | 6 595 | 6 637 | 6 120 | 6 142 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 401 | 10 448 | 10 218 | 10 241 | 9 536 | 9 326 |
| 4 YEARS | 10 751 | 9 762 | 9 726 | 9 713 | 8 269 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 346 | 11 452 | 10 870 | 10 581 | 10 288 | (NA) |
| 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$6 908 | \$6 387 | \$6 190 | \$5 941 | \$5 210 | \$5 284 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 3 520 | 3 450 | 3 264 | 3 255 | 2 843 | 3 075 |
| 8 YEARS | 4 867 | 4 728 | 4 677 | 4 567 | 4 131 | 4 338 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 6 294 | 5 913 | 5 671 | 5 604 | 5 002 | 5 217 |
| 4 YEARS | 7 494 | 7 048 | 6 953 | 6 456 | 5 907 | 6 192 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 8 783 | 8 271 | 8 094 | 7 978 | 7 047 | 7 165 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 11 739 | 10 757 | 10 404 | 10 659 | 9 711 | 9 411 |
| 4 YEARS | 11 155 | 10 206 | 9 960 | 10 143 | 8 500 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 563 | 11 510 | 10 979 | 10 844 | 10 312 | (NA) |
| 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$7 587 | \$6 918 | \$6 739 | \$6 445 | \$5 647 | \$5 952 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 4 229 | 4 024 | 3 861 | 3 782 | 3 279 | 3 559 |
| 8 YEARS | 5 680 | 5 272 | 5 218 | 5 157 | 4 515 | 4 873 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 6 653 | 6 136 | 5 930 | 5 760 | 5 180 | 5 536 |
| 4 YEARS | 7 734 | 7 201 | 7 098 | 6 625 | 6 046 | 6 634 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 9 058 | 8 504 | 8 313 | 8 026 | 7 274 | 7 772 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 12 057 | 10 974 | 10 670 | 10 347 | 9 987 | 10 413 |
| 4 YEARS | 11 530 | 10 390 | 10 274 | 10 304 | 8 721 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 12 777 | 11 772 | 11 264 | 10 906 | 10 588 | (NA) |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$3 014 | \$2 792 | \$2 645 | \$2 646 | \$2 558 | \$2 746 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 2 460 | 2 020 | 1 883 | 1 733 | 1 649 | 1 873 |
| 8 YEARS | 3 022 | 2 671 | 2 347 | 2 431 | 2 213 | 2 551 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 2 396 | 2 393 | 2 306 | 2 393 | 2 346 | 2 630 |
| 4 YEARS | 3 496 | 3 200 | 3 095 | 3 005 | 2 983 | 3 209 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 2 583 | 2 361 | 2 174 | 2 213 | 2 210 | 2 299 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 4 025 | 3 682 | 3 457 | 3 594 | 3 276 | (B) |
| 4 YEARS | 4 054 | 3 908 | 3 471 | 3 671 | (B) | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 3 933 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (NA) |

B BASE LESS THAN 200,000.

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 4--Lifetime Income in 1956 to 1966 Based on Arithmetic Means for Men in Selected Age Groups,
by Years of School Completed, for the United States

(In current dollars)

| YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SELECTED AGE GROUP | 1966 | 1964 | 1963 | 1961 | 1958 | 1956 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| INCOME FROM AGE 18 TO DEATH | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$320 698 | \$283 813 | \$271 148 | \$255 209 | \$215 784 | \$209 012 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 188 659 | 170 145 | 159 477 | 151 881 | 128 861 | 131 432 |
| 8 YEARS | 246 525 | 223 946 | 216 220 | 205 237 | 178 010 | 178 749 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 283 718 | 255 701 | 242 496 | 235 865 | 203 901 | 201 825 |
| 4 YEARS | 340 520 | 311 462 | 301 770 | 273 614 | 242 480 | 244 158 |
| COLLEGE: | 393 969 | 355 249 | 343 384 | 335 100 | 287 305 | 278 227 |
| 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 541 911 | 478 696 | 459 444 | 454 732 | 401 819 | 372 644 |
| 4 YEARS | 507 818 | 459 482 | 441 007 | 432 617 | 363 986 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 586 905 | 500 641 | 482 551 | 475 116 | 440 404 | (NA) |
| INCOME FROM AGE 25 TO DEATH | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$303 484 | \$268 528 | \$256 791 | \$241 138 | \$202 308 | \$195 351 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 173 692 | 158 650 | 148 856 | 142 480 | 120 051 | 121 975 |
| 8 YEARS | 228 325 | 208 736 | 203 192 | 191 955 | 166 248 | 165 870 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 270 394 | 242 752 | 230 047 | 223 201 | 191 615 | 188 761 |
| 4 YEARS | 320 159 | 293 772 | 284 782 | 257 434 | 226 658 | 228 189 |
| COLLEGE: | 380 710 | 343 752 | 333 009 | 324 809 | 276 861 | 268 038 |
| 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 520 347 | 459 832 | 441 920 | 436 932 | 386 050 | 358 538 |
| 4 YEARS | 485 623 | 438 858 | 423 174 | 414 049 | 346 649 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 566 554 | 488 114 | 465 490 | 459 042 | 429 595 | (NA) |
| INCOME FROM AGE 18 TO 64 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$292 038 | \$254 659 | \$244 792 | \$229 580 | \$196 179 | \$188 884 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 169 538 | 150 515 | 141 949 | 134 653 | 114 687 | 116 766 |
| 8 YEARS | 221 759 | 197 242 | 190 925 | 182 525 | 158 053 | 159 174 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 253 881 | 224 676 | 215 052 | 206 288 | 182 099 | 179 546 |
| 4 YEARS | 303 284 | 270 643 | 263 202 | 241 199 | 217 864 | 215 775 |
| COLLEGE: | 346 988 | 309 606 | 300 043 | 284 217 | 254 993 | 242 933 |
| 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 473 292 | 411 702 | 404 065 | 379 662 | 355 221 | 325 276 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 452 596 | 394 201 | 388 597 | 370 027 | 321 413 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 500 368 | 431 413 | 422 847 | 396 930 | 389 054 | (NA) |
| INCOME FROM AGE 25 TO 64 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | \$274 465 | \$239 012 | \$230 123 | \$215 199 | \$182 471 | \$174 980 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS | 154 332 | 138 777 | 131 121 | 125 044 | 105 709 | 107 132 |
| 8 YEARS | 203 248 | 181 702 | 177 598 | 168 967 | 146 054 | 146 059 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 240 184 | 211 342 | 202 278 | 193 265 | 169 554 | 166 212 |
| 4 YEARS | 282 456 | 252 447 | 245 757 | 224 626 | 201 750 | 199 463 |
| COLLEGE: | 333 141 | 297 543 | 289 156 | 273 309 | 244 166 | 232 317 |
| 1 TO 3 YEARS. | 450 868 | 392 006 | 385 886 | 360 951 | 338 900 | 310 597 |
| 4 YEARS | 429 709 | 372 767 | 370 143 | 350 699 | 303 570 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 478 932 | 418 027 | 405 081 | 379 908 | 377 635 | (NA) |

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 5.--Lifetime Income Differential in 1956 to 1966 Between Male Elementary School, High School, and College Graduates 18 Years Old and Over, for the United States

(In current dollars)

| YEAR AND SELECTED AGE GROUP | LIFETIME INCOME | | | PERCENT INCREASE | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GRADUATES | HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES | COLLEGE GRADUATES | HIGH SCHOOL TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | COLLEGE TO HIGH SCHOOL |
| INCOME FROM AGE 18 TO DEATH | | | | | |
| 1966 | \$246 525 | \$340 520 | \$541 911 | 38 | 59 |
| 1964 | 223 946 | 311 462 | 478 696 | 39 | 54 |
| 1963 | 216 220 | 301 770 | 459 444 | 40 | 52 |
| 1961 | 205 237 | 273 614 | 454 732 | 33 | 66 |
| 1958 | 178 010 | 242 480 | 401 819 | 36 | 66 |
| 1956 | 178 749 | 244 158 | 372 644 | 37 | 53 |
| INCOME FROM AGE 25 TO DEATH | | | | | |
| 1966 | \$228 325 | \$320 159 | \$520 347 | 40 | 63 |
| 1964 | 208 736 | 293 772 | 459 832 | 41 | 57 |
| 1963 | 203 192 | 284 782 | 441 920 | 40 | 55 |
| 1961 | 191 955 | 257 434 | 436 932 | 34 | 70 |
| 1958 | 166 248 | 226 658 | 386 050 | 36 | 70 |
| 1956 | 165 870 | 228 189 | 358 538 | 38 | 57 |
| INCOME FROM AGE 18 TO 64 | | | | | |
| 1966 | \$221 759 | \$303 284 | \$473 292 | 37 | 56 |
| 1964 | 197 242 | 270 643 | 411 702 | 37 | 52 |
| 1963 | 190 925 | 263 202 | 404 065 | 38 | 54 |
| 1961 | 182 525 | 241 199 | 379 662 | 32 | 57 |
| 1958 | 158 053 | 217 864 | 355 221 | 38 | 63 |
| 1956 | 159 174 | 215 775 | 325 276 | 36 | 51 |
| INCOME FROM AGE 25 TO 64 | | | | | |
| 1966 | \$203 248 | \$282 456 | \$450 868 | 39 | 60 |
| 1964 | 181 702 | 252 447 | 392 006 | 39 | 55 |
| 1963 | 177 598 | 245 757 | 385 886 | 38 | 57 |
| 1961 | 168 967 | 224 626 | 360 951 | 33 | 61 |
| 1958 | 146 054 | 201 750 | 338 900 | 38 | 68 |
| 1956 | 146 059 | 199 463 | 310 597 | 37 | 56 |

Table 6.--Men 25 Years Old and Over by Years of School Completed, for the United States: 1957 to 1967

| YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED | 1967 | 1965 | 1964 | 1962 | 1959 | 1957 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NUMBER THOUSANDS . . | 48 845 | 48 350 | 48 094 | 47 438 | 46 315 | 45 482 |
| PERCENT | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | ¹ 100.0 | ¹ 100.0 |
| ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS . . | 17.2 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 23.1 |
| 8 YEARS | 14.6 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 18.6 |
| HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.4 |
| 4 YEARS | 28.4 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 24.8 | 23.3 | 22.4 |
| COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| 4 YEARS OR MORE | 13.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 |
| 4 YEARS | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.9 | (NA) |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | (NA) |
| MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED . . | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.4 |

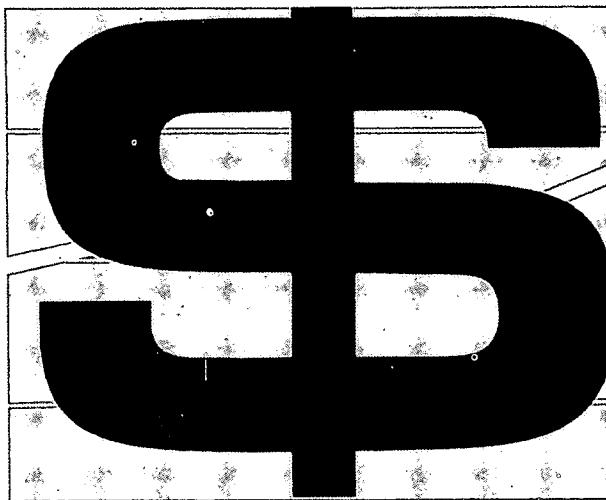
NA NOT AVAILABLE.

¹INCLUDES MEN NOT REPORTING YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED.

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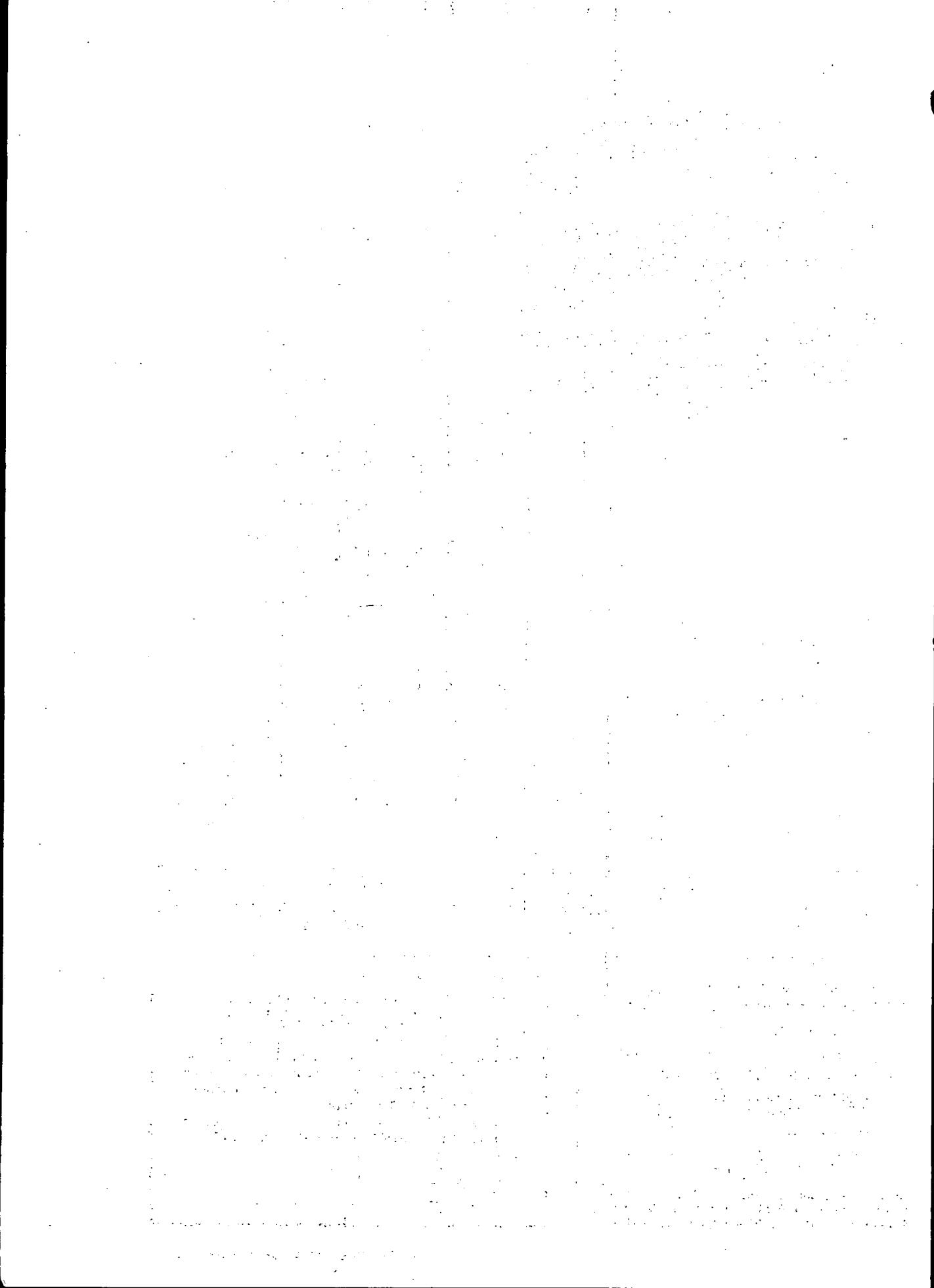
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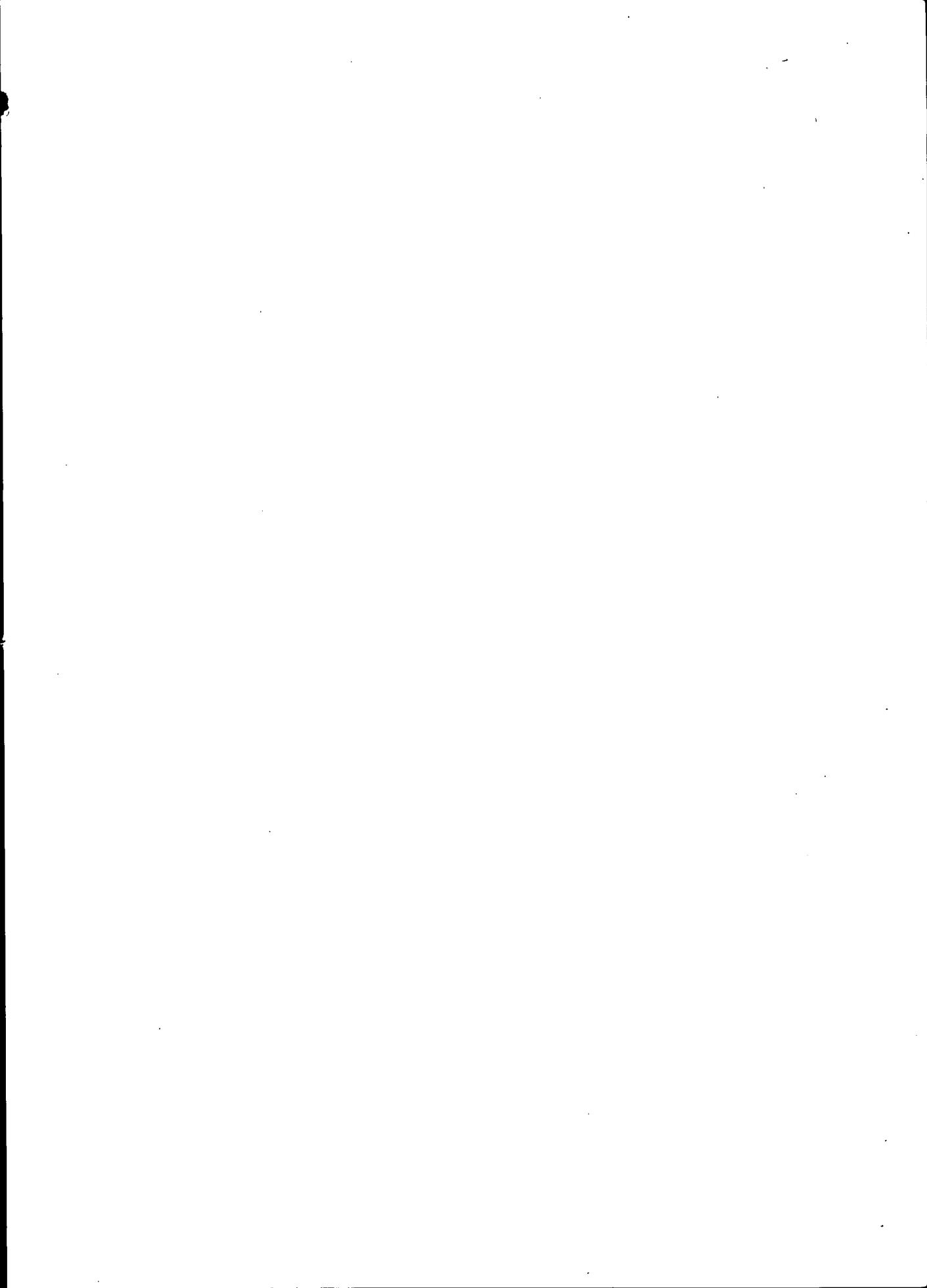
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